THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,783—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th Oct.	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	OHINA	8000	....	....
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	....
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	....
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	....	....
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....
5th April	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
12th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....
3rd May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
10th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	....
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	....	13th Feb. 1913.
Tarca	4142	Ivolin	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

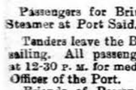
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Manzo	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route vis

Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 31st Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.

Linga ... 2185 Friday 1st Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 30th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lelagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,

25th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5991	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5991	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	13th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,300
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

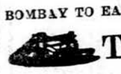
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Somali	2655	Kasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3380	Jantzen	19th ,, 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GEBMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay 2nd September, 1912

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00

Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00

Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 423,677,73

LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore;	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

WHICH IS CHEAPER?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Reduce the Cost of Motoring.

First 1888 Foremost ever since

Tyre Cost should not be reckoned by initial expenditure but by duration of service.

When durability and service are considered in conjunction with initial cost, it has been clearly demonstrated that Dunlop Tyres reduce the cost of motoring, by the only conclusive method—the Test of Mileage.

DUNLOPS

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St. CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane, MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

Capital Rs. 25,00,000, divided into 10,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Present issue Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, will receive application for the number of shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment calls on all the shares.

The shares will be payable as follows:—

On application per share Rs. 25, on allotment per share Rs. 25 and the balance of Rs. 200 per share will be payable by calls which will not exceed Rs. 50 per share and will be at intervals of not less than two months each.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Sir SASSOON DAVID, Bart.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
Sir CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Bart.
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
GULAM HUSEN CURRIMBHOY, Esq.

BANKERS.

Bank of Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.

Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object with which this Company is formed is to put up an up-to-date Spinning and Weaving Mill to be equipped with the best machinery of the latest style and design such as will ensure the most economical and satisfactory working. Whatever may have been the vicissitudes of the spinning industry in the past the weaving branch has been for several years prosperous. Most of the Spinning Mills which were supplying the Far Eastern demand have put up weaving sheds to use up their yarn with satisfactory results.

The success which has recently attended the Spinning and Weaving Mills under the management of the Agents, particularly of the Fazalbhoy Mills and the Indore Malwa Mills, whose shares are now quoted at more than cent, per cent, premium, have encouraged the Directors to start this concern. The demand for Indian cloth has considerably increased of late years and is likely to go on increasing in this country. The home demand is so great that little or no attention is paid to foreign markets where the field is large and capable of great development. With these prospects in view Weaving Mills afford a valuable and secure investment for investors.

Nothing will be spared to place the Mills on the best footing, and through the management of its Directors and Agents, who have long experience of the industry, the most satisfactory and advantageous results can well be hoped for. It is the intention of the Directors to work the Mills with electric power which will increase the efficiency in the working. Every effort will be made to make the Mill a model mill.

The Mill buildings will be of fire-proof construction designed on the most economical basis, and the Directors hope to see the whole mill equipped, completed and duly put in working order within the next fifteen months.

In the commencement it is proposed to have 35,000 spindles and about 1,000 looms, and the same will be so arranged and the building accommodation will be so provided as to enable an increase both in the spinning and weaving departments of the Mill.

The present issue of shares is limited to 8,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, of the total value of Rs. 20,00,000, out of which 4,800 shares of the total value of Rs. 12,00,000 have been already taken up by the Directors and Agents. The Directors with a view to give and opportunity to the public to share in the promising concern offer to the public for subscription the remaining 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each and are prepared to receive applications for the same.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. are appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents on a remuneration of 10 per cent. commission on the annual profits of the Company with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 3,000 per month.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the proposed Agency Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. so long as the list is open.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the amount of shares is less than the amount applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Forms of applications for shares can be obtained from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (I. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1912, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th October, 1912.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WG. & MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 24th inst., on and after WEDNESDAY 6th November 1912, between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Outram Road.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 678 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30. A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

NOTICE.

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DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

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WANTED.—CLERK OF WORKS REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, for a large building to be erected in Calcutta. Apply giving experience and copies of certificates also stating salary expected to No. 433, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by European firm, COTTON CLERK, with a thorough knowledge of the Colaba Market and up-country business. State full particulars. Apply to Box No. 555, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A FOREMAN BINDER only Practical men need apply. Those who know a little English preferred. Apply with full particulars to box No. 102, care of this Paper.

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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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Manager.

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Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... ...	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... ...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	... ...	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... ...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... ...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... ...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... ...	,, 6-0 do.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement

Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KERESINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 23.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 3-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 7-8		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	53 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22		01
do. at Berlin...	20·51		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·85 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £350,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 23,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,20,000 " to Madras.
" 48,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 8,00,000 " to Bombay
" ..... " to Madras
" 11,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·29.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 80,80,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Madras ..... Rs 10,000 at 1s 4 3-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Good business done
Futures Barely—Steady
Manchester Firm—but not active
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 750 "
Import ... 26,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·17+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar,
5·86	5·79	5·79	5·80	5·81
—06	—06	—06	—07	—07
Mar-Apl.	**Apr.-May.**	**May.-June**	**June-July.**	
5·82	5·83	5·83	5·83	
—07	—07	—08	—08	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·42 Mar. 10·52
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·44 Mar. 10·55
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·38 Mar. 10·48.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 69,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 74,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 18,000
" Exports to Continent ... 33,000
" Spot Cotton ... 10·95—05

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·43—03 — Declined early owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·67—02

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·72—02
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·91—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 3-8+3-8
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi, ... 40+1-4
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
London—Done
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-6lbs. ... } No Sellers.
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers—Quiet
Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2+1-2
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-8+2-8
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— Hamburg—Buyers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 57—6 d
Do. Months— ... ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51 1-4
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Sellers
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
/ In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 15 1-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 5 3-4—1-4d
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Easier
METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 7-8+1-8
English best selected copper... £ 80 1-2
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal
ARRIVALS :—
"Thistleban" "Umzumbi"
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 39
" " Mutton Tallow 40 9
General Tone of Tallow Auction Easier.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Held for higher prices
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India, ... 12 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3 1-4+1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers
9 3-4+1-2+1-2d—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened steady Closed quiet. Prices better.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 3—1 1-2 d
Months of shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Easier. Not much doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [24TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Bullion	Rs. 57,600	London	Mercantile Bank
513 Boxes Silver Dollars ...	9,01,500	do	The Mint Master

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	7	8,300
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	12	14,287

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 29 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—
Council Bills went at 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., tenderers receiving 13 per cent. of their applications. The amount to be allotted next week is increased to 80 lakhs. We have again no change to report in the market. Rates are steady, and there is little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-8d, 9th Nov.
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...152 1-4
Shanghai " ...210 1-4
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 5-8 for Cash and 95 1-2 for the Settlement, and declined 1-8 during the early part of the day. A moderate business has been done and at the close the market is steady at the decline.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 8 0
Settlement ... " 95 7 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar silver in London advanced 1-8 both for ready and forward, the rates being 29 3-16 and 29 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 63 1-4. The local market opened steady at 73 3-4 ex duty for ready and 73 7-8 for the first Settlement and closes 1-16 to 1-8 lower as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 73 11 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 73 12 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 74 1 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 83 1 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 83 2 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 83 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Changes in the American markets are slight. A private telegram received to-day from Mr. Harbersham King states that frost has occurred in the Northern parts of Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, but that the crop is too far advanced in these sections for serious injury to result therefrom. The local market opened quiet at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rates. There has been some enquiry during the day for Berar styles and a moderate business has been done. The market closes steady as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 295	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 284	1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat "	285	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... "	282	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon "	277	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... "	274	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... "	264	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... "	254	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... "	251	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ... "	252	Dec.
" " " ... "	255	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... "	237	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 38,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·89	5·82	5·82
+03	+03	+03
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr**
5 83	5·84	5 85
+03	+03	+03
Apr.-May.	**May-June.**	**June.July.**
5·86	5·88	5 86
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 7 0 B.T.
December ... ... " 10 1 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 8 12 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 46 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... " Rs. 12 5 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Forward ... ... " 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 44 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760	
Bank of India	66	1-4
Eastern Bank	91	1-2
Indian Specie	74	

MILLS.

David	552	1-2
Kohinoor	870	
Manockji Petit	3,270	
New Great Eastern	305	
Standard	1,500	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	174	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185	
Shivraipur Mining Syndicate ...	24	
Treacher and Co	557	1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	570	

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,503	bales.
Wheat	13,811	cwts.
Linseed	1,749	"
Rapeseed	757	"
Gingellyseed	3,003	"
Poppyseed	63	"
Groundnuts...	156	"
Castorseed	10,680	"
Rice	4,170	"
Myrabolams..	267	"
Cottonseed	2,519	"
Mowrasseed	297	"
Gram	14,226	"
Jowrar	2,213	"
Maize	502	"
Barley	7,431	"

HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, Oct. 21.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... £ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 19th Oct., 1912, by Council Bills a ... £ 11,132,422
Balance to be remitted from 20th Oct. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... £ 4,367,578

a Of this sum £3,598,620 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 24.

The market for coal shares continued very firm to-day, with an advancing tendency, and other securities were neglected for coal shares. Basanti Gakdenes, starting at yesterday's final price, Rs. 4-6 went to Rs. 5-6; Bhalgoras went from 26 to 27, an advance of Rs. 1-8 on yesterday; Bokara Ramgur at Rs. 11-4 were four annas up; Chusieks went from Rs. 13-13 to Rs. 20-8, an advance of Rs. 1-12; Raneegunges at Rs. 26-4 showed an advance of Re. 1; and Sendras at Rs. 18-4 were twelve annas up.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at a meeting to-day, made no alteration in the Bank rate, which remains at 5 per cent.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 24.

After the brisk demand of last week our market has been very quiet and there have been no berth bookings. Rates, however, are steady, and five charters are reported. Indian sellers of wheat are very firm and are little inclined to part with their stocks just now.

The "Pioneer" says:—It is quite true there is to be display of fireworks on the night of the 13th December, after the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, but it is to be on a modest scale. Reuter's message as to preparations by Messrs. Brock give an exaggerated idea of the display and indirectly of the possible expense involved.

A rumour has gained currency that the Coorgs intended memorialising the Government of India to transfer the Province to Madras. Some years ago the suggestion emanated from the Europeans and was strenuously opposed by the Coorgs. The reverse is now the case, supposing there is any truth in the rumour. This, however, is denied by Mr. A. Bopoo, an influential Coorg gentleman. It appears to have originated with a clique of non-Coorgs whose grievance is that Coorg has no High Court as a final Court of Appeal and who believe that the change would confer many other boons on the Province. It is difficult to believe that the Coorgs would agitate for the obliteration of the proud and unique position they now occupy. As it is theirs is a small enough community and to be merged into a District of Madras would mean political extinction. It may be that the more accessible Government of Madras would take an interest in procuring railway extension to the Province, but, seeing that Wynaad is no better off than Coorg in this respect, the Province, on the whole, prefers to remain as it is.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.	UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ... Arr.	12-35
6-10...Arr.	Manmad ... "	7-16
10-29... "	Bhopal ... "	21- 5
12-56... "	Bina ... "	18-35
15-25... "	Jhansi ... "	15-30
17-18... "	Gwalior ... "	13-43
19-32... "	Agra Cantonment ... "	11-20
20-36... "	Muttra ... "	10-19
23- 0... "	Delhi ... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ... Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment ... "	2-51
5-29... "	Ludhiana ... Arr.	1-10
5-53... "	Phillaur ... "	0-53
6-32... "	Jullundur ... "	0- 9
8- 7... "	Amritsar ... "	23-34
9-13... "	Lahore ... "	18-13
14-33... "	Lala Musa ... "	15-35
18-36... "	Rawalpindi ... "	11-29
23-18... "	Peshawar Cantonment...Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND SIMLA.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...	Arr.	12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-35.....Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
5-28.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1-30
6- 5.....Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-49
12-30.....Arr.	Simla ...	Dep.	18-30

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.	UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ... Arr.	12-35
16-15..... "	Jhansi ... "	15- 5
18- 7.....Arr.	Orai ... "	13- 8
20-14..... "	Cawnpore ... "	10-55
21-45..... "	Lucknow ... Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay :—Lieutenant-Colonel John Crimmin, V. C., C. I. E., I. M. S., D. P. H. (Ireland), R. E. Gibson, I. C. S. and W. C. Shepherd, I. C. S.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Hummel as Acting Consul for Cuba at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. Zuberbuhler.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., on relief to be Political Agent, Janjira.

The Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following appointment which has been made by the Council of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot :—Mr. J. T. Turner, M.A., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to act as Principal in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, M.A., pending further orders.

Mr. M. A. Mirza, Assistant Engineer, transferred to this Division under Chief Engineer in Sind's No. C. E.-1597 of the 12th instant is posted to the Shikarpur Canals District.

Mr. C. G. Hawes, Assistant Engineer, appointed by Government to the Central Division, is posted to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Mr. W. H. Luck delivered over, and Mr. D. Healy received, charge of the office of the Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik, on the 17th October, 1912, in the afternoon.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Assistant Conservator of Forests, returned from the leave granted in Government Notification No. 6378 of 26th July 1912, and resumed charge of the Kanara Southern Division from Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Working Plans, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

Mr. V. H. Gonehally, B. A. (Bombay), M. A. (Cantab.), Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Konkan, received charge of the office of the Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture on the 1st instant in the forenoon in accordance with the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 7389, dated 7th August, 1912, Revenue Department.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Cecil Gascoyne Howsin is borne as supernumerary on the establishment of his rank. Dated 1st September 1912.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., with effect from the 2nd October 1912.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. F. Olford, R. I. M., to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay vice Mr. B. J. Eilery.

Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Central Press, on special duty for the period of one month from the 23rd October. Mr. W. George is appointed to act as Superintendent, Government Central Press, during the absence of Mr. E. E. Coombs, or pending further orders.

Mr. H. H. M. Spink, A. M. I. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division to the Public Works Department, Secretariat.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., Acting Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, has been granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eleven months with effect from the 20th September.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 26th October 1912 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Kolaba.

On return to Public Works Department Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

NEW BOMBAY MILL.

The object with which the Pearl Mills Company, Limited, has been formed, is stated in the prospectus which appears elsewhere in this issue. Briefly it is to erect an up-to-date spinning and weaving mill "to be equipped with the best machinery of the latest style and design such as will ensure the most economical and satisfactory working. Whatever may have been the vicissitudes of the spinning industry in the past the weaving branch has been for several years prosperous." The mill buildings will be of fireproof construction designed on the most economical basis, and the directors hope to see the whole mill equipped, completed and duly put in working order within the next fifteen months. At first it is proposed to have 35,000 spindles and about 1,000 looms, and the same will be so arranged and the building accommodation will be so provided as to enable an increase both in the spinning and weaving departments of the mill.

The present issue of shares is limited to 8,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, of the total value of Rs. 20,00,000 out of which 4,800 shares of the total value of Rs. 12,00,000 have been already taken up by the directors and agents. The directors offer to the public for subscription 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. are appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. The directors are: Sir Sassoon David, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOBERLY—October 24, at Bombay, the wife of C. N. Moberly, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ASCOLI—ANDERSON—October 10, at All Saints Church, Shillong, by the Rev. B. Saunders Dyer, Frank David, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ascoli, Brooklyn Lodge, Withington, Manchester, to Mary Isobel, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Anderson, of 4 Pretoria street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
Bombay High Court October Vacation begins.
Mandvi Girls' School Annual Gathering, Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Remember, modern methods mean more money results."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class),	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play a programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Marcha Heroique...Szabadi ... J. Massenet
Overture ... Die Vestalin ... Spontini
Valse ... Saints and Sinners... Joyce
Selection ... Cavalleria Rusticana..Mascagni
Song ... The Rosary ... Nevin
Selection ... Gipsy Love ... Lehar
Movement de Valse. Triste ... Sibelius
Selection ... The Sunshine Girl...Rubens

HIGH COURT.—The High Court remain closed will from 25th October to 9th November on account of Diwali and October holidays. The High Court on its Original Side will be closed on account of Christmas Vacation from Monday, the 23rd December, 1912 to Sunday, the 5th January, 1913, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be closed during the above period.

BANDRA ROSARY PROCESSION.—The annual Rosary procession at Bandra will take place on Sunday, that being the last Sunday of the October devotions. The procession will start from St. Andrew's Church at 5-30 p. m. and wend its way up to Mount Mary's Chapel where it will close with a sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

MOUNT MARY'S CHURCH, BANDRA HILL.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Catholic Employees' Union will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in this Church on Sunday, High Mass, followed by sermon, will begin at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) The nuns of Mount Mary's Convent have kindly consented to sing the Mass and will be accompanied by Bombay musicians.

RUSTOMPURA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients admitted in the Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal Dispensary at Rustompura of Punch Mahals during the quarter ending 30th September, 1912, was 2,454. Among them there were 545 fresh admission of Hindus and 27 of Mahomedans, the average daily attendance being a little over 26. Thirteen minor operations were performed during the quarter.

AN EGYPTIAN TRADE OPENING:—A copy of the general conditions and special specifications, together with samples of cotton yarn for which tenders are invited by the Prisons Department of the Ministry of the Interior in Cairo, up to the 11th of November 1912, have been received by the Bombay Millowners' Association from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and may be inspected by those interested in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings.

REPORTED THEFTS.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Haridas, wife of an attorney's clerk, living in a house at Vithalwadi, locked her room and went out at 1 o'clock. She returned at 4 p.m. to find that the room had been entered into and the lock and a cupboard within broken open. Wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 525 was taken away—The cupboard in in a room occupied by C. J. De Quadros, residing at Mazagon, was forced open some time during his absence in Khandala and jewellery valued at Rs. 428 stolen from it.

AN OBSTINATE PATIENT.—Shamsudin Kamrudin, a Bori, having received injuries in an assault was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that gangrene had set in in his injured foot. It was decided to amputate the limb. Before performing the operation the hospital authorities arranged with the police to take the patient's dying deposition. When the magistrate went to the hospital the patient refused to allow the operation to be performed. It was, therefore, given up.

AHMEDABAD CATTLE KITCHENS

A Government Resolution on the report of the working of the cattle kitchens in the Ahmedabad District says:—"The Governor in Council is pleased to record his satisfaction at the notable success which attended the efforts of the Committee and the management of the operations by the non-official gentlemen and the officers of Government who devoted their time and labour to it. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. J. K. Bhatt, Lalshankar Umiashankar and V. G. Sant for their zeal and energy in the administration of the kitchens. The Governor in Council appreciates the valuable services rendered by the late Rao Bahadur Krishnalal Ochhavram, whose death in the midst of his devoted labour is much to be deplored."

THE WEATHER.

The Arabian Sea Depression Moves Northward.

MONSOON RAIN OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

The depression in the Arabian Sea is slowly moving in some northerly direction. Its intensity cannot be estimated from Coast observations. The Bay monsoon is giving practically no rain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, local in Konkan, Bombay, the Deccan, Madras (East) Coast. A few falls also occurred in Burma.

Chief falls—Mangalore reports 3 inches, Chitaldrug 1, and Bellary 2, Cuddapah, Belgaum and Maymyo half an inch.

Forecast.—Extension northwards of the area of rainfall in Bombay.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated October 23rd is published for information :—

Disturbance of Ratnagiri and moving slowly in some northerly direction, intensity cannot be judged. Hoist cautionary signal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Kharif harvesting in progress. We estimate crop at 12 annas. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop estimate 8 annas. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate twelve annas.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving.

Wadhwan.—Looks like during rain. Seasonable. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Solapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. Wheat being sown.

Bellary.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner; day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are very lightly clouded on Gujarat and south Kathiawar Coasts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veravel, Dwarka and Surat; the minimum is in defect except at Surat and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain H. G. Evans R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. Whitehead arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 57 horses, and 189 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain H. Bradley, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Umtata, 1665 tons, Captain R. Kissler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira with ballast and 25 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 452 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's, steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 24.

Banda ....3791 Poter ....P & O Co
Barala..... ..1869 Butler ....M M & Co
Boverio .....2841 Harper..... ..P F Campbell & Co
Bridge ....649 Fulman ....F F C & Co
Crown Arragon .....828 Herschel.... ..W & A G & Co
Devanha .....4785 Hickey ...Shanghai..... ..P & O Co
Dwarka ..... 759 Moxon ....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cusack ....B N Lang
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack ...Turner Morrison & Co
Himalaya ....3760 Evans ....P & O Co
Havildar..... ..3083 Elliott ....T M & Co
Maloja.....6782 Weston...London...2-10...P & O Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ..... The Bombay Co
Pentakota..... ..2209 Hodgson ....M M & Co
Republic.....2764 Ireland ....The Captain
Virginia.....2789 Morgan ....Le Col Aldershot
Vadala.....2104 Cocklin ....M M & Co
Velnay .....2927 Mcmorran..... .....
Wearbeck.....2445 Shotton ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4231	Cockman...	S'ghai...	23-10 ..	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi...	25-10...	J Finlay & Co
C&R Montello...	2770	Croft ...	K'chi...	30-10 ...	J Finlay & Co
D&E Wardha.....	2512	Cannock.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
F Sofala.....	3436	Moth	.....	.....	M M & Co
K Wakasa Maru ..	3922	Neilson	.....	.....	N Y Kaisha
N Beili of Ireland...	2772	Weeks.....	Antwerp...	30-10...	R A Willis
P Liverpool.....	3033	Baty	Mostyn Deep...	25-10...	K N & Co
Q Silverash ...	2378	Scroggie ...	Ant...	26-10...	T M & Co
H W P D					
Saraswati.....	443	Ebrahim.....	.....	.....	Bo S N Co
Ponani.....	552	Dawood.....	.....	.....	Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Lawoe	1817	Brewig.....	Jedah.....		Dadamia Khundwani
H W V D					
Linga	957	Manley K'chi...	25-10...	M M & Co	
P & O Dock.					
Editn	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Offside N					
Naderi.....	1168	Hughes.....	.....	.....	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Pentakota	Hodgson	Durban, Oct 3
	Havaldar.....	Elliott	Calcutta, Sept 26
24	Himalaya	Evans	London, Oct 2
	Bankura	Whitehead ...	Busreh, Oct 10
	Umtata	Kissler	Beira, Oct 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dumra.....	Morrison	Busreh, &c

The steamer Ariosto, Capt Bradley for Hull via Karachi, obtained her particlearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Naderi for Jeddah.
" Pentakota for Zanzibar.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Alavi for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's Steamer Sicilia, from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, sailed from Marseilles outward bound on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct. 24.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 198 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 250 tons manganeseore S Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—4,000 cwts barley and 2,500 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 48 bales cotton, P Devram; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 8,100 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton waste and fly, C Pera and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—2,200 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Silverash s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—2 rolls carpets, M Ostermeyer and Co ; 110 cwts fenneleed, P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist, M Oomersey and Co ; 500 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—18 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, M Amersey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—400 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System. Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 12th Oct. on 1,827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,05,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,32,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	112	175	4	291
For previous 14 weeks of half year	30,24,279	42,47,497	93,761	73,65,537
Total for 15 week	32,29,279	45,67,497	1,00,761	78,97,537
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,25,549	2,37,087	3,024	4,65,660
Per mile of Ry..	123	130	2	255
Total to corresponding date...	30,49,634	38,73,392	1,22,381	70,45,467

Increase for the week .....Rs. 66,340
Do. to date .....Rs. 8,52,070

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 25th October, 1912.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

ALTHOUGH there are still considerable numbers of distressed persons on relief works in other parts of the presidency, and more rain is wanted in the Northern Division, it has been found possible to close down the work of the Ahmedabad Famine Charitable Relief Committee, and Government has issued a Resolution in appreciation of its operations. Accompanying the Resolution is a report on the work from the Collector, Mr. Painter, together with the views of Mr. J. K. Bhatt on the cattle-kitchens from a veterinary point of view. As Mr. Painter expresses it, the famine just passed through was preeminently a fodder famine, not that there were any crops ; these—except where irrigation could be resorted to—were scarcely less of an utter failure than in the Chhapania, as the great famine of 1899-1900 is termed in Gujarat. Human beings were comparatively slightly affected and the main problem was not to keep the people, but the cattle alive. That this was going to be the case was recognised at an early stage, so the Committee's efforts were entirely directed to cattle preservation, by methods subsidiary and complementary to the measures of Government taken to the same end. The cattle-kitchen system of relief, which had never before been tried, was adopted. By this system, which proved satisfactory, selected cattle were accommodated and fed in enclosures, the food being provided by charity, but the animals remaining on the spot in charge of their owners or servants, whose duty it was to groom, water and exercise them as well as to serve them with the fodder provided free. Mr. Painter claims as the chief advantages for this system, both economy and efficiency—economy, mainly because, under adequate supervision, practically no paid staff is necessary, and that efficiency, because cattle are better tended by their owner than by anyone else. Accentuated as the most important point is the fact that only selected cattle are taken in, this selection having reference, firstly, to the poverty of the owner and, secondly, to the economic value of the animal. A rule was made not to admit buffaloes, these being regarded as more or less luxuries which, moreover, eat a great deal more than cows or bullocks, and to accept no animal of less than two or more than eight years of age, these only when passed by the veterinary officers as sound, healthy and capable of preservation. As a consequence a good many poor animals had to be turned from the gates, starvation having already brought them to a stage where no amount of care or feeding could have prevented their succumbing within a couple of weeks.

The moral seems to be that operations were started too late in the day. If an earlier start had been made, it might have been possible to raise more funds and saved many more cattle from starvation. As it was the Committee did its best, aiming at bringing about the survival of as large a number of the fittest as its finances would permit and steadfastly refusing to allow itself to be swayed from this purpose by sentimental or other consideration. Its object was "to ensure practical good not to acquire merit." We agree that this object was in large measure achieved, for we find that of 5,281 animals admitted to the kitchens 5,253 were preserved—a result which speaks well both for the care with which the animals were selected and for the attention devoted to the animals while in the kitchens. Many of the cattle remained in the kitchens five or six months and few for less than three. In May, it seems, many more taken out for field work, but 227 were readmitted. During the period the kitchens were open, 141 calves were born, no casualty occurring among them. Owners were well satisfied with the results and Mr. Painter received spontaneous letters from some of them expressive of gratitude to the Committee and its officers. It appears that on two occasions the kitchens came very near to a breakdown. On one of these they were reduced to three days' supply of fodder. The money subscribed had run out and they were depending upon promises which were unfulfilled at the time. "It was a serious situation; nearly five thousand cattle, three or more months to run, no money and only three days' supply of fodder." By good fortune the crisis was avoided on both occasions, but for weeks afterwards only five or six full railway trucks a day were received and the kitchens were hard put to to obtain the necessary quantity. Mr. Painter indicates the safeguard : funds ready in advance, fodder bought and stacked in advance—in a word preparedness. That is the plan undoubtedly, for the lesson has been taught by this experiment which, as we have said, has never before been tried in Guzarat.

The Veterinary Inspector, Mr. J. K. Bhatt, in his report, recounts the difficulties experienced in getting the kitchens to work. From ten to fifteen villages were visited, the objects of the movement having been explained, but to their astonishment the officers found villagers collected in numbers, but no cattle. Says Mr. Bhatt "I then explained to them the principles on which the cattle kitchens were to work; but to our disappointment no one showed his willingness to bring cattle for admission. We then went to Medra where we experienced the same thing. We were then induced to inquire why the villagers did not come forward with their cattle. On an enquiry we at last came to know that there were several rumours floating among them, some of which were to the effect that they would be afterwards charged for the keep of their cattle and that we were to collect and then to select cattle for the requirements of the Military Department." In order to suppress such rumours it became necessary to draft out a notice in the vernacular and read it to them ; and the result was that more than one-half of the villagers came forward to bring their cattle for admission. This experience was repeated in various other villages. Once they determined the risk their cattle they sent in numbers which were not within the prescribed ages and on occasion more than half the number sent had to be rejected, special favour being shown, however, to weak cattle of the standard age that were of good breed. It is satisfactory to know that no outbreak of contagious disease took place, notwithstanding the fact that rinderpest occurred among the cattle belonging to two graziers near one of the kitchens. Strict care was taken that these should never come in contact with those of the kitchens when watering at the river—spots a mile apart being fixed for the two herds. Mr. Bhatt shows that 1,290 cattle-owners of 149 villages made use of the kitchens which were instrumental in saving cattle to the value of Rs. 5,26,420. If the lessons of this experiment are not lost sight of the results of the next should prove even more satisfactory.

TOPSY TURVY POLITICS.

SOME of the Bengali politicians are hard indeed to please. When the partition of the province was proclaimed in 1905 the Nationalists set aside that day to be one of mourning and regularly for some years it was so observed. But then came the Delhi ordinance revoking, in effect, the partition and, of course, the latter considered as a grievance, disappeared. This, however, does not appear to have been sufficient for some of the leaders, and accordingly on the 16th of October last they sallied forth in procession through the northern quarter of Calcutta, led by Leakut Hossein. But those who led the movement in the old days were otherwise engaged. "Surendra (Nath Banerjea), Bhupendra (Nath Basu) and for the matter of that many personages suffixed with Indra used to attend the meetings in former years," remarked Leakut Hossein, but they are conspicuous this year by their absence. They are those who hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. They side with the people and enjoy their confidence and at the same time they kiss the shoes of the Governor." Bepin Chandra Pal presided, we are told, and made a scathing attack on the leaders of the Bengalis who ignored the holding of a meeting that day. At a second meeting in the evening Mr. Pal concluded with an appeal to discourage the mill industries in this country and if they had to choose between cloth made by Indian mills and Manchester goods to prefer the latter. He went the length of asking those present to take a vow to that effect. Surely all this is topsy turvy politics. Since there is no longer a partitioned province, there can be no partition grievance. The campaigners cannot have it both ways, and we are glad that Messrs. Banerjea and Basu have recognised that, whether it was right or wrong in the beginning, the vow made on account of the division of the province can no longer carry any force. They are not only logical in this recognition, but indicate that they took up their original attitude in good faith. As to Mr. Pal's appeal, we conclude that this gentleman is no longer regarded seriously. How patriotic he really is his own people will be able to judge from his desire to discourage Indian mill industries. We sincerely hope, and believe, that we shall hear no more nonsense of this sort.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WE recently described the formation of a society in London to encourage land settlement, by old soldiers and almost simultaneously we find the Home Press discussing the new Land Settlement Act, which was passed by the South African Parliament during its last session. This Act, which seeks to encourage immigration by a suitable class of settler will, we are sure, be taken advantage of not only by men, whose period of service expires while they are with the South African garrison, but by soldiers from India and elsewhere. The Act authorises the Minister of Lands to import men from overseas, and it is intended to invite the bulk of the immigrants from British soil. The Government is prepared to afford financial assistance to settlers in order to enable them to establish themselves on their holdings. Negotiations are in progress to acquire suitable land for settlement purposes. Before, however, immigrants can acquire their freeholds they must be prepared to work for some employer for a period of three years, on the expiry of which they will be enabled to take up land on a perpetual quit-rent on easy terms of purchase. In the Orange Free State there are already about six hundred British families, who became settlers under Lord Milner's administration, and who are now under the control of a Land Board appointed by the Imperial Government. For some time there has been considerable anxiety as to what the position of these settlers would be, when the Land Board ceased to exist and the administration was taken over by the Union Government. This anxiety has now been set at rest by an Act of Parliament passed at the close of the last session, under which the settlers are to be granted the freeholds of their farms, the Government accepting mortgages for the unpaid balance of purchase money bearing interest at 4 per cent.

BENGAL POLICE REFORM.

THE maintenance of law and order in rural tracts in Bengal is not and never will be easy, and since the outbreak of political lawlessness occurred in 1905 and 1906 political dacoities, and ordinary crime committed under the guise of patriotism, have given the police plenty to do. Bengal, it will be recalled by those who know the Province, is cut into by a vast net of water-ways, and river piracy has been long a very hard and deep thorn in the side of police and people. So daring are the criminals that they do not confine their depredations to obscure reaches and back-waters : they have, on occasion, been in successful operation on the Hooghly, a few miles from the port limits of Calcutta. In the Dacca, Mymensingh and other districts on the Brahmaputra, too, they have been particularly energetic, and as they do not allow any question of human life to interfere with the success of their ventures, and unfortunately, remain as often as not undetected, the problem will be seen to be serious. The institution of floating police stations, under a superintendent, with a system of river patrol, is a step in the right direction and should lead to a marked diminution in this class of crime. On shore, too, we are told that special measures have been taken to deal with dacoity, one of the most noteworthy being the supply of arms for defence to punchayets and villages in the turbulent Dacca division. Some months ago when the Collectors of districts in this part of the country met village headmen and local leaders to concert means to deal with dacoity, the latter made a strong point of the fact that the operation of the Arms Act left villagers at the mercy of dacoits, and it is satisfactory to know that the Government of Bengal have been able to meet this difficulty, at any rate, in part.

THE LATE FATHER PAGE.

THE death of the Rev. Father Page of the Cowley Mission removes from the Diocese of Bombay one of its oldest and most devoted priests and missionaries. Father Page joined the Society of St. John the Evangelist in 1886, and came to Bombay in 1873, being appointed incumbent of St. Peter's, Mazagon two years later. In 1890 he returned to England to succeed the late Father Benson as Superior-General of the Society and for about seventeen years directed its affairs. In 1907, however, rapidly failing health led to his resignation, and shortly afterwards he came back to Bombay and since then had divided his time between Mazagon and Poona. He has left an indelible mark on Anglican work in this diocese, throughout which he was loved and revered. He was a man of fine physique, and though not in the ordinary sense of the term an eloquent preacher, was earnest and definite. At Mazagon he founded St. Peter's School, an institution which has developed very strongly in recent years and which in a very poor locality is doing splendid work. For some years, the late Father Page was a Fellow of the Bombay University, and those who have sat with him—and some are still left in Bombay—know how thorough and sincere were all his methods. He was of a very kindly disposition, notwithstanding a somewhat brusque manner, and none more than he was able to command the loyalty of his collegues and the all-round esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. "Borneo" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of October 22nd.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s, "Persia" with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd inst.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, passed Suez at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday the 24th inst.

SURGEON GENERAL and Mrs. and Miss Bannerman arrived in Bombay yesterday from London by the P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer "Himalaya."

YESTERDAY'S *Bombay Government Gazette* contains the warrant of appointment of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India ; also a draft notification proposed to be issued under the Smoke Nuisances Act (1912) and the Co-operative Societies' Rules.

THE following notifications issued by the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, are published for general information in the *Bombay Government Gazette* Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Moraba in the Kudligi Taluk of the Bellary District if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virabhadraswami car festival. In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said car festival from the 6th to 15th January, 1913, inclusive. All persons proceeding to the said car festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Friendly critic has challenged me to deal with one of the perennial problems turning upon the position of women in society. It has been my way to argue that the progress of any civilisation may be measured by the emancipation of woman. In a perfect civilisation woman and man should enjoy an equivalent freedom and independence. My critic maintains that, human nature being what it is, women will always be the wronged partner, the chief sufferer, the embodiment of tragic woes. Woman loves, he says. He repeats Byron's epigram about love being woman's whole existence, and only a part of man's life. Woman trusts. Man is fickle, and falls out of love almost with the same facility with which he can fall in love. And so, many women will be betrayed, condemned to suffer under the old deception, and some in every generation must die broken in heart. He even goes beyond this. As wealth and luxury increase, he perceives the wickedness of trifling with a woman's feelings increases also. He leaves me with the cry rising from a distracted mind and a burdened heart :—Is there, then, no effectual and permanent cure for woman's wrongs ? Now, both views may be correct up to a point. It is true that civilisation may be gauged by the treatment of woman. Contrast, say, fifty years ago, the Sultan and his harem with the family life of Queen Victoria! Nor is it entirely wrong to argue that, in the foremost civilisation, woman will be wronged. Do you remember the exquisite, though sad, scene in the "Vicar of Wakefield," where the family in distress is having breakfast together "on the honeysuckle bank"—the "place where my poor Olivia first met her seducer?" The mother there "felt a pleasing distress, and wept, and loved her daughter as before," appealing to the wrong Olivia to sing "that little melancholy air." Olivia complies by singing thus:—

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy ?
What art can wash her guilt away ?

The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom, is—to die.

Sad conclusion this—depressing as winter in the month of August. The modern woman may acquire the power to husband her resources of love, and escape the betrayer. Our modern man, also should be prevented by the growing social conscience, by the dread of social ruin, from inflicting wrongs upon gentlewomen. But the facts linger. Every day places us face to face somewhere with the false lover of the song, who pulled the rose of love and left the thorn in the girl he betrayed. It is legitimate, nevertheless, to hope against hope that the number of wronged women will grow less and less the world over, as the status, generally, of Eve's dear daughters is improved. Some women around us, perhaps more brave than wise, pretend to have acquired a new power to live without the society of men, and to make their lives worth living entirely apart from sexual love. They have wider interests. They have other aims and ambitions. They will hold the mere man in scorn. They will prove to their erstwhile betrodden sex that the era of woman's full emancipation has arrived. They are intellectual, disciples of culture. Music, painting, sculpture, poetry, travel, philanthropy, are all open to them, and invite their devotion. Yet must we ask this searching question: "Can they be happy wanting the love of man?" I fear not. Many noble women are never loved by any man. They have no experience of the divine moment when the woman's lips vibrate to the kiss of love clean and sincere. Sad is their case. The number of such is distressfully large in a country having almost ten females for every male in its population. They are wronged by circumstances, by Fate, but they have their compensations. The greatest sufferers are the women who have loved and like Mary Stuart, been cruelly deceived. Heaps of married women are in this plight. They have fallen out of love with their husbands. The cold form of marriage lingers ; the spirit of love, which alone can justify marriage, has fled ; and to them alse death is preferable to life. Which suffers the most—the deceiver or the deceived, the doer or the victim ? Wronged women will exist so long as there are men about weak enough to prefer pleasure before honour, and the gross darkness of lust before the transparent sunlight of love. The women are the greatest sufferers but the men never escape penalties. Some one asks if no authority on marriage can supply him with a way out of an imprudent engagement. The way out is not to go in. Women, too, are terribly wronged in marriage. Affectionate intercourse is dropped in the stress of family life. Hearts are vacant of love, and homes flooded with the waters of misery. Life loses its interest, its charm, its zest for husband and wife alike, especially for the wife, when they mutually fall out of love.

A LADY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

In few callings have ladies made such marked progress and achieved such distinctions during the past few years as the medical profession. A recent example is that of Miss Sophia Seekings, M. D., B. S., D. P. H., the acting medical officer of health for the large and important urban district of Tottenham. Elected to the position on the death of Dr. Butler-Hogan, the medical officer, about three months ago, she recently presented the annual report on the health of the district which was left unfinished by the late medical officer. Young and of commanding personality, she is one of the few of her sex to occupy, even temporarily, such a high and responsible position. Miss Seekings gained her M. D. degree in London in 1909, M. B., and B.S., in 1906, and her diploma of public health at Cambridge in 1908. She was medically educated at the London School of Medicine for Women and University College. Prior to coming to Tottenham, about four years ago, as assistant medical officer to the Education Committee, she was refractory assistant at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and Junior and Senior Resident Medical Officer at the Belgrave Hospital for Children. On the death of Dr. Butler-Hogan she was at once invited to fill the post till a permanent medical officer was appointed, for she was conversant with all the duties, having worked with the late medical officer. Miss Seekings is receiving the same salary as that to be paid the new medical officer—£600. She is very popular in the district, especially among the children and their parents.

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, Britain's greatest living soldier, hero of Kandahar and many battles, and now more than ever the idol of the people, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Monday, September 30, at Englemere, his country seat on Ascot Heat. It was Lord Roberts' day. Sovereign, civic bodies, soldiers, and humble workers united to honour him. Hundreds upon hundreds of letters and telegrams were received by the veteran hero from all corners of the Empire, from the United Kingdom and her Dependencies, from the Colonies, and from foreign lands. Messengers carried as many as fifty telegrams at a time from the village post office. At an early hour came messages from the King and Queen containing expressions of warmest congratulation. Telegrams followed from other members of the Royal Family, from Peers and generals, from the fifty odd branches of the National Service League, from statesmen and parliamentarians, and men and women prominent in the public eye. More than 400 had been received before noon, and the stream continued to now throughout the afternoon.

A WEDDING.

The marriage of General Monro and Miss Mary O'Hagan, the younger daughter of the late Lord O'Hagan and sister of the present Peer, was solemnised in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a very large congregation. It is nearly three years since a wedding took place in the Abbey, and it cannot be said that the arrangements for the admission of the congregation were particularly satisfactory. Many people seemed to be in doubt as to whether the wedding was to take place at half-past one or two o'clock as the cards of the admission stated 1-30, but the service did not take place until two. The congregation were allowed through the outer doors of the Abbey at one o'clock, but a large crowd was kept waiting in the cloisters for some considerable time. As the Dean and Chapter do not permit of floral decorations to any great extent, only a few lilies were placed by the altar rail. The bride arrived with her brother, Lord O'Hagan, wearing a gown of white satin veiled in ninon and trimmed with crystal ; the train was of ordinary length and she carried a sheaf of white lilies in her arms. In attendance were eight little bridesmaids and one page who wore a Highland costume. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white ninon finished with Nattier blue sashes, and mob caps of white trimmed with lace and Nattier blue ribbon; in their hands they carried bouquets of pink roses. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by Archdeacon Wilberforce, and the choir gave a delightful rendering of an unaccompanied anthem. The congregation was a large and distinguished one, and included the Bhawani Singh of Jhalwar, who wore a magnificent purple coat heavily embroidered in gold and a pale mauve turban; the Dowager Lady O'Hagan, who wore a violet velvet coat over a ninon dress of the same colour and a quaint old-fashioned bonnet of grey velvet, and carried a bouquet of violets, Lady O'Hagan, a bride of last year, who looked remarkably well in blue brocade with a large black velvet hat trimmed with champagne-coloured feathers; Mrs. de Beaumont Klein, an elder sister of the bride, who wore harebell blue; Lady Bertha Dawkins, dressed in grey velvet; Lord and Lady Ellenborough, the latter wearing a black satin cloak over a blue dress; Ellen Lady Strachey, Sir Robert and Lady Hobart, who was attired in mauve silk with sable furs; Lady Dorothy Nevill and Miss Meresia Nevill, Edith Lady Hardwicke, and Mrs. Troutbeck, who wore a gown of black satin with panels of steel beads down either side.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

Revised List for the Town and Island of Bombay.

The following list of gentlemen appointed, under the provisions of section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by his Excellency the Governor in Council to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to be members of, and to exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates constituted by Government Notifications Nos. 2535 and 1651, dated, respectively, the 19th May 1904 and 28th March 1908, is published for general information in supersession of all previous orders for the appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the said Town and Island of Bombay :—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
Allum, E. E.
Amir-ud-din Tyabji.
Anandji Nanji.
Anderson, Frank.
Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, LL.M. and S.
Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev.
Behramji Navroji Gamadia.
Behramji Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai.
Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL.B.
Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, LL.M. and S.
Chrystal, J. P.
Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadvala.
DeAlmeida, J. D.
DeMonte, D. A., M.D. (Brux.), L.R.C.P., L.M. and S.
Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit.
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, L.M. and S.
Dwarkadas Gordhandas.
Ellapa Balaram, Rao Bahadur.
Fardunji Jamshedji Parakh.
Fardunji Mervanji Banaji.
Fergusson, A. F.
Fernandes, Cajetan M.D. (Brux.), L.M. and S.
Framji Dorabji Framji Pande.
Framroz Rustamji Joshi.
Gordon, F. F.
Greaves, Herbert Rufus.
Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid.
Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani.
Harrison, Frank.
Hirachand Nemchand Javeri.
Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala.
Hormasji Mancherji Kama.
Inglis, D. M.
Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisheh.
Jahangir Edalji Davar.
Jahangir Rstanji Dubash
Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir, Bart.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Jamshedji.
Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel.
Jamshedji Rustamji Desai, Khan Bahadur.
Kalianarama Subramani Aiyar, LL.T., F.S.A.A. (Lon.).
Kazi Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Londay.
Kennedy, Robert.
King Alexander Richard.
Lattey, W. A. M.
Leslie, Melville.
Lester, A. W.
Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta.
Madhavji Damodar Thakarsi.
Manmohandas Ramji Hora, The Honourable Mr.
Mathuradas Gokuldas.
McBain, James Anderson Dickson.
McDonald, James.
Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira.
Milne, J. S. Wardlaw.
Mistri, Lieut-Colonel K. H., I. M. S. (retired).
Moreshvar Chintaman Javle.
Muhammad Ali Murghe, Khan Saheb, Kazi.
Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji.
Muhammadbhai Karimbhai.
Muhammadji Haji Adam Maniar.
Muller, O. V.
Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L.M. and S.
Nasarvanji Navroji Wadia.
Nathan, S. A.
Navroji Sorabji Bengali.
Nissim, Meyer.
Pestanji Nasaravanji Wadia.
Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna.
Phirozshah Bahmanji Jijibhai Dadabhai.
Phirozshah B. R. Modi.
Pilnston, G. C.
Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S., Rao Bahadur.
Purshottamdas Mangaldas.
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri.
Ravji Vinaykrav Jagannath Shankarsheth.
Reed, H. Stanley, L.L.D.
Robinson, Charles, Bradshaw.
Rustam Sorabji Pauvala.
Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. and S.
Saiyid Mainud-din Saiyd Hussin, Khan Saheb.
Savak Ratanji Bahmanji, Savak Sorabji Batlivala L.M. and S.
Sells, A. F.
Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas.
Shantaram Vithal, L.M.
Sitaram Keshav Bole.
Sorabji Edalji Warden.
Tod, A. M.
Traylen, G. D.
Trevor, A. Hill, The Honourable.
Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Vasantrav, Anandrav Dabholkar.
V

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

REPORTS CONTINUE MOST CONTRADICTORY.

Anti-Turk Parlizanship in England.

AMIR ALI PROTESTS AGAINST "STUDIED MALEVOLENCE."

Rapid Move of the Third French Squadron

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE. Oct 24.

It is officially stated that the Turkish Western Army, near Kumanovo, attacked four Servian divisions and that a sanguinary battle followed. The Servian losses were enormous. The enemy were routed and the Turks are pursuing.

The Servian version issued in Belgrade, however, is that the Servians captured a part of the fortress after desperate fighting which is still proceeding round the town.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Amir Ali, writing to the *Times*, deplores the use which is being made of the symbol of Christianity by partisans in England to justify the aggression and slaughter in the Balkans. He points out the incalculable mischief which is being done both in England and India by studied malevolence, and says it is painful to read ecclesiastical and newspaper effusions against the Turkish Government. He describes as an atrocious libel the statement that the Indian Mutiny was largely the work of Indian Moslems, which, he adds, is being circulated to discount the feelings of Moslems in India as a factor in consideration of Imperial policy.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The Third French Squardon has left Oran for Algiers. It is stated that the hasty departure is in connection with the situation in the Near East.

MASSACRE OF GREEKS.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.

The elation over the victory has been damped by the news of the massacre of seventy Greeks at Serfidje. It is feared that this may signify a general massacre of Christians.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

Adrianople Battle Front—35 Miles Long.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Although Bulgarian despatches make it clear that the troops are engaged in a battle over the whole of a front, thirty-five miles long, before Adrianople, and that fighting has been severe, critics consider that in view of the comparatively small losses mentioned, the struggle has been confined hitherto to covering troops, behind which the armies are massed.

Turkish despatches are reserved concerning all this fighting, and confine themselves to stating that a decisive result is not expected for many hours.

One unexpected result appears in Bulgarian despatches in the form of a brief allusion, to Bulgarian troops invading Turkey along the shores of the Black Sea, and that they have occupied Vassiliko and Malkotirnova and have advanced towards Visa. It appears, also, that a force has been detached from the Bulgarian army in the East to repel any Turkish invasion from the Black Sea Coast.

IMPORTANCE OF NOVI BAZAAR.

The Servians are evidently finding the fortifications of Kumanovo a hard nut to crack. To-day's despatches leave the issue there uncertain.

General Jankovitch's capture of Novi Bazar after three days' hard fighting constitutes an important factor in the Servian campaign.

THE VICTORIOUS GREEKS.

The Greeks continue their victorious advance with marked success, crumpling up Turkish forces which apparently, have abandoned the passes, fearing to be taken in the rear by the Greeks advancing from Diskata.

MYSTIFICATION OF CRITICS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The following telegrams had been received up to 4 p.m. yesterday :—

Military critics are busily engaged in elucidating such information as comes from the seat of war. They are disposed to think that appearances, for the moment, suggest that the Bulgarians are concentrating for a main attack upon Kirk Kilisseh rather then Adrianople, believing that success in that quarter would lead to better results, actual and prospective, than an assault upon the extremely strong position at Adrianople, which is thoroughly garrisoned and supported by a great army under Abdullah Pasha.

On the other hand, last night's telegrams from Constantinople talk of an irresistible Turkish advance from Kirk Kilisseh and the capture of Bulgarian positions with heavy loss.

Censorship on all sides prevents any decided conclusions being drawn.

Meanwhile, the Servians and Greeks are steadily advancing and overcoming the obstinate resistance of the Turks. The losses are severe on both sides.

The Greeks have apparently forced the passes after a whole day's fighting, and are now pursuing the Turks to Serfidje. There is great jubilation in Athens.

SERVIANS CAPTURE NOVI BAZAAR.

BELGRADE, Oct. 23.

The villages and towns of Old Servia are welcoming wholeheartedly the Servian invaders, pressing refreshments and tobacco upon the soldiers and placing everything they possess at the disposal of the military.

Great importance is attached to the storming of the so-called George Heights, near Novi Bazar, which are regarded as the key to future operations.

The Servians have captured the town of Novi Bazar after severe fighting. There were heavy losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.

Rain is hampering the movements of troops.

It is stated that the fleet is about to refit before meeting the Greeks.

THE VICTORIOUS BULGARS.

SOFIA, Oct. 23.

Desperate fighting has taken place along the whole line from Kirk kilissch to Novi Bazar. The Turks have everywhere been driven from their positions, and the Bulgarians are pressing on Adrianople from every side. They have reached Arda, to the westward of the City, the Turks having fled in disorder, leaving 100 killed and 160 prisoners. The Bulgarians have also captured several positions to the north-east after a fierce struggle. The Turks, broken and disheartened, fled.

Meanwhile, a Turkish column, which made a sortie east of Adrianople, was annihilated.

MARKED SLAV SYMPATHIES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

The Holy Synod has authorised a collection in all Russian churches on Sunday on behalf of Slav benevolent societies and Red Cross societies.

A Red Cross expedition of nine members and fifty beds left for Greece yesterday. Another, of 110 members and 400 beds, leaves for Bulgaria to-day.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.

The Municipality has voted £5,000 for the "suffering Slavs." The St. Petersburg Municipality has voted £10,000 for field hospitals in the Balkan States and invites the co-operation of all Russian municipalities.

Despite official discouragement there are signs of an incipient ebullition of pro-Slav enthusiasm.

ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT.

ROME, Oct. 24.

It is semi-officially stated that the conversations between Count Von Berchtold and the Marquis Di San Giuliano have established perfect identity of views on the Balkan crisis, also regarding the collaboration of the Powers for the re-establishment of peace and harmony, evidence of which cannot but strengthen the close friendship between the two allies.

FURTHER CONFEDERACY SUCCESSES.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.

It is officially stated that the Greeks have captured Servidje and occupied the bridge over the river Aliakmon, thus cutting off the Turks' retreat. Twenty-two field guns and a large number of prisoners were captured.

BELGRADE, Oct. 24.

The capture of Novi Bazar was preceded by three days' desperate fighting, the Turks holding strongly fortified positions. One hundred and eighty more wounded have arrived in Belgrade and been placed in hospital. Their arrival was welcomed by enthusiastic crowds.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.

It is officially stated that in Monday's fighting at Kadikui, near Mustafa Pasha, the Turks lost 73 killed and 64 prisoners, and five machine guns.

Bulgarian artillery is now heavily bombarding Adrianople. Two of the outer forts have already been captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.

Heavy fighting took place all yesterday between Kirk Kilisseh and Adrianople. The utmost bravery was displayed on both sides. No decisive result is expected before this evening.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published this morning, gives the text of the order of neutrality during the existing state of war between Turkey and the Balkan States and Greece. The order is directed to prevent, as far as possible, the use of British harbours, ports and coasts, and waters within His Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of warlike purposes of either belligerent.

The *Gazette* concludes:—"The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the orders and directions of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, as contained in the communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of His Majesty's territory and possessions."

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Should Vessels be Armed for Police Work?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked whether the Government would consider the question of arming the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine, enabling them to take a share in policing and patrolling the Persian Gulf and Indian waters.

Mr. Churchill replied that the report of the Committee which had examined the whole question of the future of the Indian Marine was now being considered by the Government of India. Until the report and observations of the Government of India upon it were received by the Imperial Government, the question of arming the vessels of the Indian Marine could not be considered.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. Lloyd George Announces a Further Concession.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had decided to grant an additional £1,650,000 for medical benefit under the Insurance Act. This would raise the capitation grant for doctors to 7*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.*

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Chinese Expedition to Withdraw.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.

A message to the *North China Daily News*, from Tachien-lu, says that the Chinese expedition to Tibet has been ordered to withdraw. The official explanation is that peace has been concluded, but the more probable reason is lack of funds and reluctance of the troops to accept paper money.

A proclamation has been made in Tachienlu declaring that East Tibet is now peaceful, and calling on all to assist in establishing the new province which is being formed out of East Tibet and Western Szechuan.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23.

An official bulletin has been issued stating that Queen Wilhelmina has been indisposed, and that the prospect of a happy event has again been frustrated.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill, providing religious safeguards, was adopted last night under the guillotine closure.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The Case for Gold Coinage in India.

LECTURE BY SIR E. HOLDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Sir Edward Holden, speaking at the Manchester Statistical Society, dealt with the question of the British Gold Reserve, which, everybody was agreed, was too small. He strongly urged the passing of an Act to compel joint stock banks to indicate in their balance sheets the amount of gold in their reserve. This would have the effect of indirectly increasing the visible amount of gold held by the Issue Department of the Bank of England.

Sir Edward proceeded to discuss the Indian Gold Reserve which was no more a gold reserve than investments of joint stock banks. Indian critics said that this fund should be in gold, and he was of opinion that the India Council had no adequate answer to this criticism. It would have been a much sounder policy to invest the profit from coinage yearly in gold. There would then have been eighteen millions in gold instead of in securities, which constituted a serious menace to our own gold reserves of 35 millions, which, in case of necessity, had to provide eighteen millions in gold for the Indian Reserve, leaving us with only seventeen millions.

The world's total gold production during the past twelve years amounted to 900 millions, of which India had taken a hundred millions, the great bulk of which appeared to have been hoarded. Some alteration would have to be made if the whole of the balance of India's trade had to be sent to India in gold.

The matter required thorough investigation by another Commission which should confirm, or otherwise, the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, namely, that Indian mints should be opened to the coinage of gold and that a gold currency should be established.

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

General Diaz and Staff Made Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Federal troops re-captured Vera Cruz almost without opposition. General Diaz, and his whole staff, were made prisoners.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.

The Government has ordered General Diaz and his officers to be court-martialled. It is probable that all will be shot, while one in ten of the rebel soldiers will be executed. Instead of a battle at Vera Cruz, all was a muddle. The combatants met in the streets not knowing from foes as the uniforms were identical friends.

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

Meat riots have occurred here in consequence of the refusal of butchers to sell Russian meat imported by the Municipality, on account of inadequate profit. Hordes of infuriated women stormed the stalls and trampled the meat under foot or looted it. The police were called out and cleared the markets. The women proceeded to loot shops in the vicinity.

THE "BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Proceedings to Go up to Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

The local Government have called for the proceedings in the Andrew vs. Arnold defamation case, which will be submitted to the Government of India.

Two private meetings have been held for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in the interests of Mr. Arnold. To-day a strong representative committee was formed of forty members with power to add to their number, and it was decided to hold a public meeting on Saturday afternoon next, to pass resolutions in sympathy with Mr. Arnold and collect funds for taking further action in the matter.

THE RICE CROP.

Increase on Last Year's Figures Forecasted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The first general memorandum of the rice crop in India for 1912-13 has just been published. The total figures for six reporting provinces show a net increase of some 935,000 acres, or 1·6 per cent, as compared with those at the corresponding date of 1911.

The provinces dealt with in the memorandum represent some 86 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

This is the first time that a forecast on the rice crop has been prepared by the United Provinces.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

The second meeting of the Gujarat Talukdars' Association was held yesterday in Premabhoy Hall, Sardar Sursihji Thakore presided. The Saheb of Uttebya Sardar Bhasaheb of Kerwada, the Thakore of Dewan-Kuna and other Talukdars of Broach, Kaira, Prantij, Viramgam, Gogo, Ranpur, Dhandhuka, Dholka, attended. Vankaner, Katason, Camph Gangad and Amod were represented by Karbaris.

Resolutions regarding the Jama local fund, remission of loans, and reduction of its interests were moved and carried.

Sardar Bhasaheb moved a resolution to appoint a committee to report it was feasible to arrange with any institution to relieve the Talukdars from the pecuniary difficulties felt by them owing to the present legal bars. This was seconded by Dewan Thakore and carried unanimously.

The Karbhari of Amod moved a resolution that the Talukdars be invested with civil and criminal powers in their villages. This was seconded by Kuna Durbar and carried.

The appointment of Mr. Manilal Vakil, of Dholka, as Secretary of the Association was confirmed.

FOREIGN WOMEN.

The Bill to Prevent their Importation.

OPINIONS CANVASSED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The Government of India in the Home Department is circulating the Hon. Mr. Madge's Bill relating to the White Slave trade to Local Governments and the High Court of Calcutta, and inviting their opinion thereon.

The Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, Secretary, in the course of a covering letter, writes :—

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a Bill to suppress the importation of foreign women for prostitution, and to punish the importers and others profiting thereby, which was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Madge at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, held on the 18th of September, 1912. Attention is also invited to the proceedings of that Council in connection with this Bill, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th ultimo. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the opinion regarding the desirability of the legislation proposed, after such consultation with representative provincial opinion, official and non-official, as may be deemed necessary. Criticisms should deal with the substance of the measure rather than with points of drafting, and, as it is desirable that a decision should be arrived at regarding this Bill before the close of the approaching legislative session, it is required that a reply to this letter may reach the Government of India not later than the 15th January, 1913.

(2) While the Government of India are in complete sympathy with the object which the promoter of the Bill has in view, and recognize to the full the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent or mitigate the evil at which it is aimed, they wish expressly to refrain at this stage from any approval either of the substance of the Bill or of the procedure which it prescribes. Without entering upon detailed criticisms of the measure, it may be noted that the form of its provisions would require revision before it could be passed into law, and that in point of substance there is much that requires most careful consideration. In particular the Government of India notice that the procedure prescribed in the Bill is not in accordance with the general law of criminal procedure in force in British India, and that the penalty of deportation which it imposes might in many cases be unsuitable, and in certain cases impracticable.

The evil which the Hon. Mr, Madge desired to suppress is presumably centred in the seaport towns, though there is some evidence that women of the class the Bill seeks to protect has occasionally found their way up-country. The Governor-General-in-Council, therefore, desires that all Local Governments while criticising the Bill, will ascertain the relevant facts concerning the existence and extent of the abuses which it is intended to check, and will furnish information as to how far the present laws on the subject either suffice, or, if more strictly administered, could be made to suffice to combat such abuses so far as they can be combated. If in any other manner than that contemplated by the hon. member it is possible to amend or supplement the law so as to secure the objects in view, the Government of India will be glad to accord to any such proposals a thorough and most careful examination.

MADRAS COURT-MARTIALS.

Smart Sentences Inflicted for Theft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The result of the District Court Martial at which Corpcral Hurd, Corporal Bowley and Lance-Corporal Bilson were tried for theft of public money from the guard-room of their regiment has just been announced. Hurd, commandant of the guard on the night of theft, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He is also to be reduced to the ranks and discharged with ignominy from His Majesty's forces. Bowley and Bilson get four months' imprisonment each, but they are not to be discharged from the army until they work out the amount of the money they, respectively, stole.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Information for Patients going to Kasauli.

We extract the following from a memorandum, published in the "Government Gazette" for the information and guidance of patients, proceeding to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute:—

The most convenient railway station for Kasauli is Kalka on the East Indian Railway, 9 1-2 miles distant from the Pasteur Institute. The road from Kalka is all up hill. Ponies, dandies, doolies, rickshaws and coolies are available for the carriage of passengers and baggage.

In Kasauli there is a dak bungalow, hotels, and boarding houses and the club is a residential one. A house, "Drumbar," with five sets of quarters, is attached to and is under the superintendence, of the institute. This is intended strictly for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for such of them only as are unable to afford hotel rates. The charges are Rs. 2-8-0 per day per person, everything iacluded. British soldiers receive quarters at the Station Hospital. For Indians who cannot afford to rent a house in the bazaar, which is about half a mile from the Institute, "Lines," have been provided where they may live during treatment. Indigent patients are supplied with warm clothing, blankets and cooking utensils when necessary. No charge is made for these. Indian soldiers are accommodated in "The Lines."

The treatment is free of all charge and, if the instructions laid down by the Director are followed, persons undergoing treatment are not rendered ill in any sense of the term. The course lasts fourteen days.

Patients should proceed to Kasauli as soon as possible after being bitten. Illiterate patients sent by employers and Government officials should be given a letter stating all details as to the manner in which they were bitten, the fate of the attacking animal and the total number of persons and animals known to have been bitten by the rabid animal.

Patients who are sent by or at the expense of private employers, friends and other private persons or associations should also be provided by them with the cost of their return journey and with sufficient money to pay for their food during their course of treatment which lasts two weeks. If desired, money for these purposes may be sent to the Director of the Institute, and this course is strongly recommended in the case of menial servants and illiterate or other irresponsible people.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom.)

THE MALARIA PROBLEM.

Organised Research in Burma and Arakan.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

An interesting report of the year's doing, and the first report since its constitution, has been just issued by the Burma Malaria Committee. A great deal has been done during the last eighteen months during which the Committee has been engaged on the malaria problem in Burma. The special malaria officer, Major P. Lilor, devoted most of his attention to Kyauk Pyu which has the reputation of being the worst place in the province for malaria, but his assistant, Dr. Ananda Rao, has published a very interesting report on Rangoon town of which he made a special study. He devotes particular attention to the *stegomyia fasciata*, the well-known carrier of yellow fever, but he has a great deal to say about *anopheles* which is the most pestilential of mosquitoes of Burma. *Stegomyia* may bring in yellow fever when the Panama Canal is opened. The Malarial Committee give a list of twelve species of *anopheles* mosquitoes grouped under five general heads, which are well-known malaria carriers. The remaining seven are looked upon as strangers in the black country. He remarks that the *myssorhyneus fuliginosus* is the most notorious of them. They are particularly plentiful in eastern Rangoon and wherever else there are expanses of clear water for them to breed in.

It is very reassuring from the report to hear that the microscopic examination of glands does not reveal more than a very small percentage of malaria carrying mosquitoes and no yellow fever carrying *Stegomyia* at all. But a single yellew fever case might convert a certain number of comparatively harmless *Stegomyia* into centres of danger. Their larvae are found in dirty and foul collections. So far, only one species, the *Stegomyia fasciata*, which is the commonest yellow fever carrier is found in Rangoon. What is sinister about it is that it (which has been termed *scalopus*) is ultra-civilized preferring the haunts of man, and is not content to bite him only at night as numerous *anopheles* do, but also by day. Dr. Anandra Rao is convinced they are bred in the houses of the people and says that the old General Hospital, particularly, is infested with them. He attributes their presence to people not daily changing the water in pots, tins, canisters and other vessels.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

Our inter-club tennis tournament was held recently and the finals took place, by the kind invitation of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner, N. D., on the courts of the Shah-i-Bagh. The European Gymkhana was represented by Messrs. Jamieson and Macormack, and the Gujarat Club by Messrs. D. Mehta and Kadaka. There was a goodly number of spectators and they had the pleasure of witnessing a very hard fought and severely contested game, in which the Gujarat Club proved victorious. After the guests had partaken of refreshments, our host presented the "Barrow" Challenge Cup, which he himself had very generously provided, to the captain of the winning club and had very pretty little replicas to its victorous representatives. The generous donor of the lovely cups was heartily thanked by Mr. Thakore and he was also given three Lud cheers.

Mr. H. L. Painter, Collector of Ahmedabad, held his annual darbar last week. In his very interesting speech he rapidly reviewed the main events of a very busy and trying year. Messrs. Benjamin, Mehta, Sahebmiya and Jivanlal having called attention to several points of public interest and utility and Mr. Painter having replied thereto, some sanaas, Coronation medals and rewards were distributed to some worthy and fortunate citizens.

Our Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., gave a most delightful fancy dress ball on the night of the 16th instant. He received his many guests in the costume of a "Master of Ceremonies," in which, together with a long wand of office, he made a very striking figure and he was uniquitous in looking after every one. The Shah-i-Bagh is an ideal place for any function of this kind, and, as usual, all the arrangements—the band, supper, kala jagas etc.,—were perfect. It would be impossible to enumerate all the various costumes. It was noticeable that the bachelors did not display the same amount of originality in theirs as the benedicts did, which would seem to furnish one more proof of the superiority of the female mind. We have hopes, however, that by the time the next function of the kind takes place, this sad defect will be remedied, for we hear rumours of the early arrival of eligible spins.

The entrance to the dancing room was guarded by a perfectly got up Sowar, who betrayed his identity only when he, on being addressed, replied in the vernacular that he didn't understand English. Two small boys, in sailor suits, bare legs and slippers, caused much amusement during the evening as they insisted on dragging a huge Teddy Bear and a cart about and also on holding the ladies' hands, which made some of these feel somewhat embarrassed. Their nursie's post was no sinecure and it was with difficulty that she kept her naughty little charges in order. A Puritan maid and a Quaker girl each looked very sweet and youthful. Dame Rumour, with her thousand tongues and a little bird perched on her shoulder, mixed freely in the assemblage, endeavouring to pick up all the available gup. A tall Jack Tar emulated a deck steward on the upper deck of the terrace and assiduously attended to the wants of the ladies in the refreshment line. "Night" was very effectively represented by two ladies, one of whom danced indefatigably all the evening, whilst the other adorned and illuminated, the bridge table with her myriad stars and quite dazzled her partners. A Spanish gentleman, a Pierrot and a courtier well sustained their respective parts. "June" was the very embodiment of soft loveliness, in a pink satin dress with gross trellis, and innumerable roses and some butterflies hovering about her. She was unanimously voted the first prize, though a handsome "Cleopatra" ran her pretty close. The widow (Biddy) Malone tuk the flure, although Pat Muldoon failed to turn up with his suitelagh to help her in guarding her creel of praties. These were in great demand as her empty creel testified at 3 a.m. Portia in her red gown and velvet cap looked very wise and truly-learned. When dancing was in full swing it was rather an incongruous sight to see a learned looking gentleman in cap and gown dancing with "Rouge et Noir" and a Pierrot with a dignified Angel. Various milkmaids and matadors, sailors and globe trotters and pierrots made up a very animated scene. That every one thoroughly enjoyed themselves is proved by the fact that most of them remained to a second supper at 4 a. m., going home just in good time for chota hazari.

Not satisfied with giving us the opportunity of enjoying ourselves in the above manner, Mr. Barrow invited us all once more to theatricals and music on Monday evening. The piece presented was "In Honour Bound" by Sidney Grundy and the cast was as follows :—

Sir Geo. Carlisle.....Mr. Barrow.
Lady Carlisle.....Miss Norman.
Rose.....Mr. Painter.
Philip.....Capt. Gover.

Miss Norman made a capital Lady Carlisle, and she looked extremely dignified, graceful and pretty. Rose was very charming and won our hearts by her natural and beautiful interpretation of her part. Sir Geo. Carlisle's acting reminded some of us forcibly of Sir Geo. Alexander's.

On the descent of the curtain there were repeated calls for Sir Geo. Carlisle. When he at last came forward Major Hood, in a neat little speech, in which he voiced the sentiments of all, thanked him for the great pleasure he had given us not only on that evening, but also many other previous ones during the monsoon. To this Mr. Barrow suitably replied, stating that it had given him very much pleasure to have us as often as possible at the Shah-i-bagh.

BOMBAY OPIUM TRADE.

Administration Report for Last Year.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The following extracts are taken from the Administration Report of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1911-12:—

Taree sales were held during the year, and the right of export no respect of 1,335 chests, divided into 267 blocks of 5 chests each, was disposed of on each occasion. The sale of these 4,005 chests realized Rs. 89,35,575 in addition to Rs. 48,06,000 on account of pass duty. The average price paid per chest was as follows :—January, Rs. 1,774-13-0; February, Rs. 1,781-8-10; March, Rs. 3,136-15-1. The number of these chests exported during the year was 513.

The sources of Imperial opium revenue in this Presidency are :— (1) Duty or pass fee levied on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries; sale-proceeds of the right of exportation of opium by sea from the Port of Bombay ; transhipment or re-exportation fees levied on foreign opium imported by sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden and thence transhipped or re-exported ; and warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the first two items. The duty paid exports from the several states to Bombay for exportation by sea to China and other foreign countries and for home consumption amounted to 7,812 1-2 chests, as detailed below as compared with 1,401 1-2 chests during the preceding year.

The exports from all the agencies except that at Dhar were larger than in 1910-11. The scales at Dhar were abolished from the 1st January 1912, vide Goverament Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11033, dated 23rd November 1911. The exports from the Ahmedabad scales consisted wholly of Baroda-grown opium intended for subsequent exportation to China.

The actual imports into Bombay of opium on which duty at the rate prescribed for exportation by sea was realized consisted of 11,471-1-2 chests as shown in Appendix 1 against 7,827 chests in the preceding year. The actual realizations an account of opium pass duty and the sale-proceeds of the right of export were Rs. 1,03,99,105 against Rs. 1,27,800 as shown in Appendices 1 and 5. This result is due to the facts that (1) the rate of pass duty, which before 1911-12 was Rs. 600, was raised during the year to Rs. 800 and again to Rs. 1,200; (2) a new system was, as stated above, introduced in January 1912, under which the right to export is now being offered for sale and half the proceeds so realized are credited to Government; and (3) better prices than were estimated were realized at the sales in January and February.

The numbers of chests of foreign opium brought to Bombay and Karachi and thence re-exported or transhipped to Hongkong and other Ports on payment of re-exportation and transhipment fees were 221 and 2,095, respectively, against 78 and 2,387 in the preceding year, a net decrease of 154 chests. There was no such re-export or transhipment at Aden either in the year under report or in the previous two years. The total fees realized were, as shown in Appendix 5, Rs. 10,989 against Rs. 13,728 in the previous year.

Appendix 2 shows the transactions at the Bombay Opium Warehouse. In all 12,107 chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year under report against 9,010 1-2 chests during preceding year. Out of these and the balance of 2,902 1-2 chests in stock on the 1st April 1911, 14,035 1-2 chests were exported to China, 3 1-2 chests to Zanzibar and 1-2 chest to Mombassa, while 635 1-2 chests were sold for home consumption in the Presidency (including the Native States). The balance of opium found in stock in the warehouse on the 31st March 1912 was 369 chests and 55 lbs. against a book balance of 334 1-2 chests, showing a deficiency of 65 chests and 15 lbs. in 15,009 1-2 chests, which was the total number lodged in the warehouse during the year. The deficiency works out to an average shortage of 24·29 tolas per chest or 2,429 tolas per cent, as against 1 lb. 13·9 tolas per chest or 5,390 tolas per cent. in the previous year. This improvement may be attributed chiefly to the fact that the chests which were brought down this year from Malwa for export to China did not remain stored in the warehouse for such a long period as those shipped during the previous two years and there was consequently a smaller loss on account of dryage.

The exports to China during each of the past ten financial years are as follows :—

	Chests.		Chests.
1902 03	19,305 1-2	1907-08	16,857 1-2
1903-34	25,340	1908-09	20,694 1-2
1904-05	18,986	1909-10	13,191 1-2
1905-06	14,088	1910-11	6,710 1-2
1906-07	13,321 1-2	1911-12	14,035 1-2

The increase of 7,325 chests during the year under report as compared with the decrease of 6,481 chests in the previous year is due to the fact that out of the 15,580 chests permitted to be exported to China in the calendar year 1911, no less than 10,656 1-2 chests were shipped in the last nine months of that year as compared with 1,800 chests shipped during the same period in the previous year (1910). In the current year, on the other hand, owing to the overstocked markets in China, only 3,379 chests were exported in the first three months as against 4,921 1-2 chests exported during the same period of last year (1911), leaving a balance of 11,181 chests to be exported in the following nine months. All the chests imported into Bombay under the Priority System were shipped by the 28th February 1912.

Appendix 3 shows the prices (including the export duty) of opium ruling in the Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai and Calcutta markets in each month of the year under report. The average prices in the Bombay market were Rs. 2,538 per chest for one year old opium (this being an average for 10 months only, as there were no sales of such opium during the last two months of the year and Rs 3,053 per chest for two year old opium against Rs. 1,566 and Rs. 2 308 per chest, respectively during the previous year. The increase may be attributed to the considerable rise in the prices of Malwa opium in the China markets owing to the artificial restriction of the supply from India.

Appendix 4 gives particulars regarding the production and disposal of opium in the Baroda State. During the year under report the area under poppy cultivation was 15,514 acres against 11,781 acres in the previous year. Imports of Baroda opium into the Bombay Presidency are intended solely for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay. These in the year under report amounted to 1,015 chests as compared with 201 chests during the preceding year. The increase of 814 chests is due to the fact that the Baroda Government were able to export the full number of chests allotted to them for the year 1911. The stocks held in the Baroda State at the end of the year were 159,617 lbs. compared with 110,535 lbs. at the end of the previous year.

The total Imperial revenue from opium collected in the Bombay Presidency was Rs. 1,04,72,468, as detailed in Appendix 5, against Rs. 1,87,495 in the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 1,02,84,973 or 5,485·5 per cent., mainly due to the causes given in paragraphs 8 and 11 above. The only expenditure which is debited to this head is on account of a portion of the opium establishment in Bombay City and the Ahmedabad Agency amounting to Rs. 34,312 during the year under report against Rs. 34,995 in the previous year.

From the facts and figures given above, it will be seen that during the year under report there has taken place a very material alteration in the systemof dealing with opium intended for export from India. The export duty has been doubled and Government have brought into operation measures designed to secure both for Imperial revenues and for the revenues of the States in which the opium is grown a fair share of the value which, under existing conditions and restrictions, attaches to the right to export opium to China. Since close of the year under report there have been serious fluctuations in prices in the Bombay market owing to apprehensions regarding the admission of the drug into China, but these would seem to have been at any rate partially allayed and the prices now realised at the sales are very considerable. Mr. Gubbay's supervision of the Opium Warehouse and of all matters connected with export opium continued most efficient.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Decree Absolute in the Proes Divorce Case.

INTERVENTION WITHDRAWN.

The case Proes vs. Proes came up for final orders before Mr. Justice Davar of the Bombay High Court yesterday. His lordship delivered a lengthy judgment.

His lordship in the course of his judgment said the petitioner, Mrs. Gestrude Augusta Proes, presented her petition to the Prothonotary and it was admitted on the 4th of January last. In the ordinary course, on the petition being admitted it was assigned to his lordship for interlocutory application and motions. In her petition Mrs. Proes prayed for dissolution of her marriage with the respondent, Ernest Marinus Proes, on grounds of cruelty and so forth. The respondent had filed no appearance and no written statement and throughout the proceedings had taken no contentious part in the case. Subsequently, the suit was heard by his lordship when the petitioner gave detailed evidence of the cruelty to which she had been subjected during her married life and that evidence carried conviction to his mind and he was satisfied that since her marriage she had been subjected by her husband to such illtreatment as to have really amounted to cruelty and that her life during the greater portion of the time since her marriage had been a very unhappy one. The evidence as to cruelty was clear and specific. There was no doubt that the respondent had committed the other offence he was charged with. He pronounced a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage. On the evidence before him he had no other course open to him.

It appeared from the proceedings, however, that the Government of Bombay had some reason to suspect that the proceedings in this suit were collusive and they instructed Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, acting solicitor to Government, to investigate the matter and if necessary to intervene and take steps to stop the decree nisi from being made absolute. Mr. Bowen stated that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief certain affidavits which he had obtained and which were filed on his behalf, showed that material facts were not brought before the court at the hearing and there was reason to believe that the petition in this suit was presented and prosecuted by the petitioner on collusion with the respondent. In support of his allegations he had filed eight affidavits of various people, affirmed on 23rd and 25the July last.

ALLEGED COLLUSION.

The Acting Advocate-General on the strength of those affidavits moved before his lordship for a rule nisi on behalf of the intervenor against the petitioner. On hearing the Advocate General and reading the affidavits placed before him he granted a rule nisi calling upon the petitioner to show cause why the decree passed in this case on the 23rd of February should not be set aside and reversed and the suit dismissed, or why there should not be further enquiry before the same was made absolute or why such other order should not be made as the justice of the case might demand.

In the meantime, and pending the disposal of the rule, he restrained the petitioner from applying for a decree absolute. The rule was made returnable on the 28th of September. The eight affidavits put in on behalf of the intervenor disclose circumstances which suggested two things; First that the movements of Mr. Proes, and another gentleman, other than Mr. Proes, were such as would lead to an inference of certain relations existing between them prior to the decree in this case, and second, that the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Proes, the petitioner and respondent in this case, immediately preceding and subsequent to the decree were such as would lead to the belief that the proceedings in court were instituted and conducted in collusion with each other. When the affidavits were read before his lordship it struck him, that so far as the allegations of the existence of certain relations between the petitioner and the person named were concerned, they were based on incidents which were much too weak to justify the court to come to the conclusion that the petitioner had previous to her petition led an unclean life, and was on that ground not entitled to the relief she sought in this suit. The incidents narrated in the affidavits were quite consistent with friendship, not necessarily sinful, but the incidents disclosed in support of the second ground of the existence of collusion between the husband and the wife seemed to his lordship to be such as required careful investigation and satisfactory explanation.

After reciting further facts his lordship observed that it appeared, however, that after the rule nisi had been obtained and served the intervenor, for reasons which the learned counsel who appeared on his behalf on the 14th of October when the suit was placed on the board, refused to tell the Court, why he was instructed not to proceed further with the intervention and to abandon the rule.

After stating the correspondence between the solicitors his lordship remarked that he might state that the withdrawal of the intervention by Mr. Bowen unexplained as it then was, would have had no effect whatever on his mind, and he would have refused to make the decree absolute in the absence of satisfactory explanation on behalf of the petitioner. In India they had no officer to perform the duties, corresponding to those performed by the King's Proctor in England and therefore it was incumbent on the courts in India when called upon to dissolve the sacred tie of marriage to be satisfied beyond all doubt that there was no collusion whatever between the parties whose marriage was sought to be dissolved and most specially to be convinced that the party who sought relief at the hands of the court had approached that tribunal with hands absolutely clean. He was, therefore, glad to find that the petitioner and her solicitors had recognised their duties to the court and put in affidavits explaining the circumstances which were put forward in support of the allegations of the intervenor. On the 14th of October on the application of the petitioner for making the decree nisi of 23rd of February absolute the case was put on his lordship's board. On that day the learned counsel who appeared for the petitioner stated to the court that although the intervenor had intimated to his client's solicitors that he did not wish to press the rule further, he had come to court prepared with evidence to disprove the suggestions and the allegations made on behalf of the intervenor against his client.

PETITIONER'S EXPLANATION.

With reference to the allegations laid against the petitioner of certain relations, existing between herself and the other person named, the court must say at once that having read the affidavit of the petitioner, affirmed on 25th August in England and the affidavit of the other person, affirmed on the 12th of Oct., he could not but come to the conclusion that there was not, and is not, any foundation for the allegation of those relations existing between them. As against any inference that might arise the court had before it the sworn testimony, both of the petitioner and the other person who emphatically denied the existence of

absence of anything against that the Court was bound to accept the explanation.

The Court discharged the rule and dissolved the injunction granted in it, and made the decree nisi of the 23rd of February absolute dissolving marriage between Gertrude Augusta Proes and Ernest Marinus Proes. The respondent should pay the petitioner's costs of the application for the decree absolute on the basis of it being an unopposed ex-parte application. The court would have made the intervenor pay all the costs of the petitioner had not her conduct been so foolish as to justify suspicion of collusion. The court made no order as to those costs or the costs of the intervenor.

A DADAR APPEAL.

The case in which Ganpat Tukaram Gaikwad was charged with cheating a Dadar doctor and convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, came up before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao at the Bombay High Court for revision yesterday.

The complainant who has been practising at Dadar since 1906 started to cultivate papai crops on a large scale for medical purposes. The accused, who is an agriculturist and a resident of Loni near Poona, saw the complainant on several occasions and entered into negotiations with him regarding the rearing of the crops. The complainant wanted 16,000 papai trees to be reared and the accused agreed to do it. The accused represented that he had nineteen acres of land, but as this was insufficient he asked the complainant to buy more land near that of the accused. The complainant agreed, and terms were verbally settled, and were also settled in writing on the 16th of April, 1907 when the accused, to assure the complainant of his bona-fides executed a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 on the 16th of April 1907.

The purchased land was to be cultivated with papai plants by the accused at his own expense and the complainant was to reimburse the accused by paying Rs. 1,500 in three instalments within two months. On the 8th of April the accused, by mortgaging his land for Rs. 500, bought manure for cultivation. He represented that his land was unencumbered and said the papers showing the land to be his had been misplaced as he had to move on account of plague. On these representations Rs. 500 was paid to the accused by the complainant. The complainant's brother found out that the land was encumbered and the complainant brought a charge of cheating with the result stated.

The pleader for the appellant—accused read the judgment and commented upon it.

Batchelor J.—What is the point? The Magistrate says the land was encumbered. Do you say it was not encumbered?

The Pleader:—We say that it would be found, in fact, that the land was free. Besides that is another point.

Batchelor J.—No, that is the point in the case.

The pleader—The mortgage and the other document were executed on receipt of Rs. 500.

Batchelor J.—Your case is then on points of facts. You say the Magistrate was wrong.

The pleader—In revision cases the facts—

Batchelor J.—The Magistrate says he believes the complainant and his brother, and he found the land encumbered though the accused said it was not encumbered.

The pleader—There are inaccuracies in the English and vernacular depositions.

Batchelor J.—What have we to do with them in revision?

The pleader—There have been misreadings of documents.

Batchelor J.—The facts are established in evidence and the Magistrate believes them.

The pleader—The point of law is that the documents did not mean misrepresentation in law according to section 415.

Batchelor J—That is a point of fact.

The pleader—My difficulty is that we took the money, not on misrepresentation, but to carry out the contracts.

Batchelor J—That is for the jury to decide. You can very well place that point before a jury. It is surely a question of fact. Why do you waste time?

The pleader.—Can we not say that we took Rs. 1,500 for cultivation? I rely only on documents.

Batchelor J.—Yes, but you said that the land was not encumbered.

Their lordships in the end held that in the case there was a clear finding on facts. There was evidence to support the finding. The rule was therefore discharged and the conviction and sentence (four months' rigorous imprisonment) confirmed.

Mr. R. R. Desai argued the appeal on behalf of the appellant-accused.

PARSI VERSUS MARWARI.

The case in which the firm of Bhagwandas Parsuram sued B.R. Bomanji for a sum of Rs.90,763 with interest came up for final decision before Mr. Justice Beaman of the Bombay High Court yesterday.

The defence was that Bomanji was a young man and that he deposited the money with the plaintiff firm after using it in the St. Leger Sweepstake and then there were some transactions in cotton and linseed. The facts have already appeared in these columns.

His lordship in a very lengthy judgment decreed the whole amount with costs.

LORD ASHTON AND A LOCAL FIRM.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, of the Bombay High Court, yesterday disposed of the suit in which the Rt. Hon. Baron Ashton sued Messrs. F. Fisher and Company.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with the Hon. Mr. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Fischer defended himself.

Lord Ashton carried on business under the name and style of James Williamson and Son at Lancaster in England and were manufacturers of floor-cloth, etc.

The firm of Fischer of Bombay were the local agents, and goods were indented from the Home firm by the Bombay Agents. The agency business came to an end on 2nd May last. The defendants were asked through Court to deliver back to plaintiff the power of attorney and plaintiff also wanted Rs. 12,114 and Rs. 3,312 to be decreed against the defendant in plaintiff's favour as they had been paid to the Agent by Jakeria Abdulla and Company and Abdulla Haji Nurmahomed for payment to the Home firm.

Mr. Fischer stated that he declined to acknowledge that the agency had terminated. His books were all in High Court in connection with the case and he could not therefore say how much he owed Lord Ashton in connection with the business transactions. If due accounts were taken and the books adjusted it would be seen that he did not owe anything to the Home firm. On the contrary it might be found that the Home firm owed him (Mr. Fischer) a large amount. He claimed to get the money back.

His lordship held that part of the money had certainly gone to the personal use of Mr. Fischer and part to Ghadiali who held a general power of attorney from Mr. Fischer. His lordship held that Fischer was liable for all the money taken by him or by his assistant Ghadiali. His lordship granted a decree in fall in favour of Lord Ashton.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ERSKINE ROAD GAMBLING CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Jaffer Mahomed and sixteen others were charged with gambling in a common gambling house run by the first accused on the 23rd of September at Erskine Road.

The accused were arrested at 1 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., assisted by Superintendent Sullivan.

In delivering judgment his Worship said:

The main contentions on behalf of the accused appear to be:—The Commissioner of Police cannot under section 6 of the Bombay Police Act authorize Mr. Harker to exercise the powers under section 6 of the Bombay Act IV of 1887. Even if the authorization were legal Mr. Harker though he may be legally competent to issue a special warrant under section 6 of Act IV of 1887, had no power himself to go and exercise the powers under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 without a special warrant from the Commissioner of Police. No presumption under section 7 of Act IV of 1887 can arise unless all the conditions laid down in section 6 of that Act are fulfilled In this case as Mr. Harker was not legally competent to himself go and exercise the powers under section 6 the finding of cards in the room should not raise the presumption or should not be evidence under section 7 that the place was used as common gaming house and that the persons found therein were there for the purpose of gaming. Even if such a presumption can be raised the defence have made the contrary appear as required by section 7 by showing that the room was not tenanted and it was not occupied or used or kept by anybody, and thus it was a common gaming house within the meaning of section 3. No presumption under section 7 can arise as to any particular person being the keeper of a common gaming house. It being established that the room was untenanted none of the accused owned or occupied or had the use of it and so accused No. 1 cannot be found guilty under section 4 (a) or (c). The prosecution witness Chotalal should not be believed, having regard to his antecedents, the manner in which he was found as a witness and the interest he has in giving false evidence.

I think the Commissioner of Police can under section 6, clause 2 of the Bombay Police Act, authorize the Deputy Commissioner to exercise the powers conferred on him under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 and the Deputy Commissioner is competent to exercise such powers and I think the case of Forsyth vs. Wilson and others reported in I. L. R. supports the view I take. In this case before me Mr. Harker's evidence establishes that he has verbally but definitely been authorized by the Commissioner to exercise the power under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 in April or May last after he was appointed Deputy Commissioner. Section 6 of the Police Act, while enabling a Deputy Commissioner, to exercise and perform, under orders of the Commissioner, any of the powers conferred upon and the duties assigned to the Commissioner by or under the Police Act or other enactment, expressly lays down that the powers conferred on the Commissioner by section 22 (powers to make rules or regulation of traffic, etc.) and section 56 (with magisterial powers) shall not be exercised by a Deputy Commissioner, but it does not say that the powers conferred upon the Commissioner under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 shall not be exercised by a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

I further think that Mr. Harker, being thus authorized, can himself go and enter a place, etc., under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 without having or issuing a special warrant. I think the case of Emperor vs. Caitan Doming Fernandes, I.L.R., Bombay, supports me in this view. Holding as I do that Mr. Harker was authorized to act under section 6 of Act IV of 1887, it follows in the words of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar that the legislature must be presumed to have intended that he should have the authority to make the arrest and the search himself if necessary. It has been contended that this case should not be taken to apply generally to all cases, but that what the learned Judge said was as regards the facts of that case alone. It is urged that the case referred to a First Class Magistrate who had also powers under sections 65 and 105, C. P. C., and that in this case there being no powers under sections 65 and 105 the case does not apply.

I think, in spite of all arguments to the contrary, the case applies to the circumstances of this case. The powers to issue a special warrant is derived by the Commissioner of Police under section 6 of Act IV of 1887 and not under sections 65 and 105 of the C. P. C., and he authorizes Mr. Harker under section 6 of the Police Act with these powers, and under the circumstances Mr. Harker can himself go and arrest. The object of the Gambling Act in laying down that only certain responsible officers of position should be able to issue a special warrant, and that, too, after certain formalities under section 6, is clearly to protect the public from undue and unnecessary annoyance at the hands of subordinate police officers of lower rank. This object is in no manner violated, but on the contrary is carried out by a responsible and highly placed officer like the Deputy Commissioner himself going and conducting the search instead of issuing a warrant to a subordinate officer.

I find that all the formalities laid down by section 6 were observed by Mr. Harker before raiding the premises.

The first accused was acquitted of the charge of keeping a gaming house, but convicted with all the others, of gambling and sentenced as follows:—The first to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to seven days' simple imprisonment.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. S.G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Ferreira appeared before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao and applied for a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to show cause why the conviction of Jaffer Mahomed and sixteen others under the Gambling Act by Mr. Setalvad should not be set aside. Earlier in the day the Magistrate had sentenced the Erskine Road gamblers to seven days' simple imprisonment each. Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Velinker issued a rule and on Mr. Velinker applying for bail for all the accused, their lordships granted the prayer and ordered the accused to be released on bail,—the first in the sum of Rs. 500 to be deposited in cash, while the other accused were ordered to furnish bail of Rs. 100 each.

THE COTTON FIRE.

Further Details Reported by the Police.

The Superintendent of Police, "A" Division, in a supplementary report to the Commissioner of Police, states:—

The fire at the Sangar Press is still smouldering and the engines of the Fire Brigade were there pumping water on the press the whole of yesterday (Wednesday). One engine is still on duty. The total damage, both by fire and water to stock, buildings, and machinery is estimated at three lakhs of rupees. The whole of the press property is, however, insured for Rs. 3,22,000, with the following companies:

South British, Rs. 1,50,000; Scottish Union, Rs. 20,000; Middle Textile, Rs. 35,000; Central Union, Rs. 20,000; National General, Rs. 35,000; Prussian National, Rs. 7,000; Liverpool and Victoria, Rs. 10,000; and West of Scotland, Rs. 15,000.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Result of the "Forty-Twa" Medal Competition.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held the first competition for the "Forty Twa" Medal on Thursday morning. The course has become very hard and fast and consequently a well hit ball travels a very long way and long handicap players stand a much better chance of winning under present conditions than they did when the course was in a softer state. The competition which was by medal play under handicap, brought out forty-four golfers. Of this number Aitken played the best round returning a card of 39 for the nine holes which with his handicap of plus one made him nett forty. This however was not good enough to win as Clapham who has a handicap of seven strokes returned a score of 44 and wins the competition with a nett score of 37. He played a very good round for a seven handicap player getting no less than six out of the nine holes in "Bogey." Aitken started steadily with five, four, five for the first three holes. The fourth hole cost him six, but after this he played extremely steady golf and did the last five holes in nineteen strokes. Results:—

	Score.	H cap.	Result.
A L Clapham ...	44	—7	37
R Aitken	39	+1	40
G Cook	40	Scr	40
J H Hardie ...	44	—3	41
D N Lawrie ...	46	—4	42
J E P Curry ...	50	—8	42
P J Arnot... ...	43	—1	42
L Thacker... ...	44	—2	42
W Fraser	49	—7	42
H F Busch ...	45	—2	43
B H Lockhead ...	47	—3	44
E Hargreaves ...	46	—2	44
J H Skelton ...	48	—4	44
Maj Preston ...	47	—3	44
H E Hart... ...	44	Scr	44
E S Coombs ...	43	+1	44
M Innes Ker ...	44	Scr	44
H F J Lattey ...	45	Scr	45
K McNeil... ...	48	—3	45
T H Watts ...	48	—3	45
G W Harvey ...	54	—9	45
F A H East ...	51	—6	45
A W Baker ...	35	—9	46
C A Russ	47	Scr	47
J L Muir	47	Scr	47
A Foulkes... ...	56	—7	49

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Discussion on the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

ANOTHER BREEZE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the president, occupying the chair.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta proposed the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding an application for financial assistance to the King George V. Anti-tuberculosis League.

The Committee reported as follows: The Committee in the first place think it necessary to point out that if the Anti-Tuberculosis League is founded as stated in the joint honorary secretaries' letter for the purpose of carrying operations throughout the whole Presidency, it would not be legal for the Corporation according to counsel's opinion obtained on more than one occasion to contribute anything in aid of the general working of the League and that the Corporation can only extend their help to such branch of the League as may be founded for the purpose of carrying out work in the City of Bombay alone. The Committee also think it necessary to point out that the Executive Health Officer and the Special Assistant Health Officer cannot legally undertake to work for the League as Honorary Secretaries or otherwise in regard to the operations for the whole of the Presidency, but the work of a branch for carrying out the work of the League in Bombay alone would be really duty within the purview of the Health Department and the Committee consider that so far as such a branch is concerned the officers above-mentioned should be allowed to work as officers of such a League. Bearing in mind the above limitations the Committee recommend that a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum be contributed towards the expenses of the League for a period of three years.

Dr. Sukhia had recorded a dissentient minute in which he states—It is entirely illegal for the Corporation to contribute anything to the League so long as its operations extend beyond the precincts of the City of Bombay and so long as they are not confined to the City alone (vide last paragraph (10) of the League secretaries' letter) unless and until a separate account of the disbursements out of the Corporation's grant is kept by the League and annually submitted to the Corporation for their information and verification and a guarantee to the effect is obtained from the League that the money shall be applied upon to do—it is not at all desirable for the Corporation to take a leap in the dark. A bad precedent once established and a wrong and illegal principle once acquiesced in will stand against the Corporation for ever in the future when it would be too late to repent. I strongly protest against the Municipal officers serving the League or any association or society in any capacity and for any work.

Speaking to the proposition Dr. Sukhia observed that he was surprised to find Mr. Wacha's signature to the report. Mr. Wacha had criticised the Improvement Trust's financial policy so severely and in this matter he did not raise his voice of dissent. Dr. Sukhia was opposed to the proposition. He would move as an amendment that the secretaries of the League be informed that the Corporation could not legally help the League.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry supported the views of Dr. Sukhia. He seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, replying, remarked that the members of the committee were attacked from both sides. On one side by extremists like Dr. Sukhia, and—

Dr. Sukhia (heatedly) asked the president to call upon Sir Pherozeshah to withdraw the epithet "extremist" used against him.

The president replied that extremist was not an unparliamentary word and he saw no objection in members using it.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah, continuing his remarks said that he did not use the word "extremist" as it was used in political matters. In fact he did not know that Dr. Sukhia ever took part in politics. All his energies were confined to questions connected with Zoroastrian orthodoxy and Municipality of Bombay. Speaking to the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that all the points raised by Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Mistry were very carefully considered by the Committee. The report put down the same thing in a language not so strong as used by Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Mistry and pointed out the true position in a proper and business like manner.

On a division the amendment was defeated.

STRAY DOG DANGER.

A Committee of the Corporation submitted the following report regarding the question of establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay City and regarding the measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City.

The reports ran as follows:—It will be remembered that with their report dated the 22nd December 1910, the Committee submitted a correspondence from which it appeared that there were prospects of the material used for anti-rabic treatment being obtained from the existing Institutes in India and used with equal advantage in Bombay and express their opinion that they therefore thought it unnecessary to maintain a separate branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay. Government were thereupon requested to reconsider their proposal. In reply it has been stated in Government letter that the authorities in India are at variance as to the practicability of distributing in this country the material required either by the carbolised or by the frozen method and that even assuming the feasibility of using in Bombay the material obtained from Coonoor, the adoption of the course would lead to no economy. After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee, however, see no necessity of taking any action for the present for establishing a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay. The Committee, moreover, understand that certain other proposals in the matter are now engaging the attension of Government and that the possibility of importing material for anti-rabic treatment from existing Institutions is under experiment.

By a resolution of the Corporation the Committee have been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter regarding measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City. The Corporation will remember that on the recommendation of the Committee a representation was addressed to Government inviting their attention to the increasing danger from such dogs in the City and the inability of the Police to cope adequately with the evil for want of sufficient staff and requesting that such steps may be taken in the matter as would ensure active measures being taken by the Police for protection of the public. In reply it has been suggested by Government that the Bombay Corporation should establish lethal chambers and employ professional dog-catchers on the lines of the method of destroying stray dogs adopted in the City of Madras. If this proposal is adopted, Government express their readiness to pay half the recurring as well as the non-recurring cost. The Committee beg in the first instance to point out that it is not all obligatory on the Corporation to undertake or contribute towards the cost of the proposed measures. As, however, the danger to the public is a serious one, the Committee consider that the offer of co-operation made by Government is one which should be accepted, subject to the understanding that its adoption should not be taken as a precedent affecting the settlement arrived at concerning the liability of Government in respect of Police-charges. The Committee agree with the Commissioner that the measures can be more economically carried out by the Municipal Health Department with the help of the Principal of the Veterinary College at Parel and they beg to recommend, with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the Corporation should agree to bear a moity of the cost of the establishment of the lethal chambers and also a moity of the recurring expenses in connection with the system, subject to the understanding that the Corporation's contribution will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Dr. Sukhia recorded a dissentient inute.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out in reply to objections that it was not obligatory on the Government to destroy dangerous dogs. There was nothing in the Police Act which made it compulsory for them to remove rabid and dangerous dogs in the city.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta maintained that the Committee had taken a very sensible and the practical view of the question and the Commissioner had pointed out that it was not obligatory on Government to destroy the dangerous dogs. Under these circumstances it was advisable to accept the offer of the Government and co-operate with it in a matter where the good of the city was concerned.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla urged that it was the duty of Government, and if it was argued that because the police force was not efficient to carry out the work of destroying stray dogs effectively, then on principle the Corporation must insist upon Government doing its duty.

On being put to the vote the proposition adopting the report was carried by a majority.

LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

A Committee of the Corporation had submitted its report on the question of permitting the erection of mills, factories, workshops, etc., in the midst of densely populated quarters. The report was as follows: The specific questions referred to the Committee are (1) whether in view of the present overcrowded state and the future expansion of the City, permission should any longer be granted in future to allow industries such as mills, factories, workshops, and work-places employing steam, electricity, water, or other mechanical power, to be located and worked in the midst of very densely populated quarters of the City, (2) what the future policy of the Corporation should be in the matter, and (3) the directions in which the Municipal Act should be amended so as to enable the Corporation to carry out that policy. At the request of the Committee the Commissioner has placed before the Committee the Executive Health Officer's report on the subject. It will be seen from this report that the Health Officer is of opinion and the Commissioner agrees with him that in an essentially industrial City it is neither desirable nor expedient to relegate factories, worshops, etc. to any particular quarter of the town and that there ought to be no hard and fast rules guiding the location of factories. As regards large mills, cotton presser, iron foundries and dye-works, however, the Health Officer is of opinion that there should be no hesitation in restricting their establishment in the northern and eastern portions of E, F and G wards only, where it is possible to have a large area of open space around them. The Commissioner moreover assures the Committee that he has been and intends to be very strict in granting permits for the erection of factories, &c., in crowded parts of the City. Under the circumstances the Committee see no necessity for imposing any further restrictions in the matter.

By Corporation Resolution of 26th June 1911, the Committee have been asked to report on the Commissioner's lattee regarding a proposal for the amendment of Sections 390, 471 and 472 of the Municipal Act with a view to obtaining for the Municipality sufficient authority for the control of factories established or working without a permit. As the law stands at present the Health Department experiences much difficulty in working section 390 of the Municipal Act which does not provide sufficient authority for the control of factories established or working without a permit and the committee recommend amendment of the sections accordingly.

After some discussion the report was adopted.

NUISANCES NEAR DWELLING HOUSES.

Consideration was given to the first report of the committee of the Corporation regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to take action to prevent the stabling of horses and other animals and the keeping of grain godowns and grocers' shops in buildings used as dwellings.

The Committee in its report stated:—

The Act as it now stands gives no powers to the Municipality to take any action for preventing the stabling of horses and other animals and the keeping of grain godowns and grocers' shops in buildings used as dwellings. When the House Improvement Branch was in existence the erection of dwelling houses above stables used to be prevented, but since its abolition several houses have been erected, particularly in B and C wards, with small stables on the ground floor to accommodate two or three horses.

The Commissioner is of opinion and the Committee concur with him that the stabling of animals in this manner is clearly objectionable, since besides the direct nuisance which must generally be unavoidable, the number of flies and rats which would be bred in proximity to dwelling houses would often cause the spread of infectious diseases. It is therefore proposed that a clause be added to Section 384 of the Act to the effect that no person shall keep in any building any portion whereof is used or intended to be used for human habitation, any horse, cow, buffalo, bullock or goat. The Committee approve of the proposal and are of opinion that the clause should include donkeys also.

As regards grocers' shops the Executive Health Officer points out that the proximity of such shops to human habitation brings about an intimate association of rats with man which is a potent factor in the spread of plague. The Commissioner, however, does not think it possible in the present circumstances to attempt to prevent the establishment of grocers' shops on the ground floor of inhabited houses, but he considers that the storing of grain beyond so much as is required for requirements of retail sale should be prevented if possible. He therefore proposes that a clause be added to Section 384 to the effect that no person shall open, establish or use, in any such building, any godown or place for the storage of grain or groceries, nor any shop for the sale of grain or groceries in which a greater quantity of grain is kept than is necessary for the ordinary retail sales of the shop for a period of three days. After careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that restrictions should be made with regard to the wholesale trade only, and the sections be amended accordingly.

The report was adopted.

DEATH CERTIFICATES AND PAUPERS.

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee regarding registration of the causes of deaths.

The Committee reported with a view to improving the registration of deaths, it is proposed that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to forbid the removal of a corpse from the place of death until a medical certificate as to the probable cause of death obtainable from the Municipal Registrars or any private medical attendant, has been obtained. It has been recommended that in the case of paupers and persons in poor circumstances the private medical attendant's fee should be paid by the Municipality. The Committee have very carefully considered this proposal, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, but whilst they fully appreciate the anxiety of the Health Officer to ensure a more accurate registration of the causes of deaths than is possible under the present circumstances, they are of opinion that having regard to the religious customs and susceptibilities of the people and the exceedingly backward state of education, it would not be feasible to adopt the remedy suggested by the Health Officer.

The report was adopted.

The business of the September meeting was concluded and the Corporation adjourned.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 23rd Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 24th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		86

Alive rats.	Dead rats.	Infected rats.
1,064	397	8

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 19th October, was 663, giving a death-rate of 35·19 per annum per thousand as against 31·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·52 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 84 died from fevers; 6, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 9, cholera; 1, leprosy; 46, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 153, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 35, still-born; 52, old age and debility; and 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 325; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 22; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 3; European 8; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 406 as against 488 for the corresponding period of last year, and 434 the average over the past five years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 19th October was 2,316 seizures and 1,839 deaths, while in the Provinces the figures were as follows:—Bombay 979 deaths, Madras 54, Bengal 3, Bihar and Orissa 35, United Provinces 141, Punjab 16, Burma 23, Central Provinces 40, Central India 56, Rajputana-Marwar 240, and Mysore 121.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

It is proposed to hold a St. Andrew's dinner at Simla on the 30th November.

Mr. Montagu reached Simla on Monday afternoon having motored up from Kalka. He is the guest of Sir Louis and Lady Dane.

Sir Elliott Colvin resumes appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on the 1st of November.

Mr. Galstaun is, the "Indian Field" hears, still the owner of Brogue, but has leased the mare to Lady Jenkins in whose colours she will, that paper understands, run during the coming cold weather.

The revised regulations for the Legislative Councils of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam will probably be sent Home to the Secretary of State for approval this week.

It is officially announced that the Commissioner in Sind will hold a durbar for the three districts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Rawalshah in the Homstead Hall, Hyderabad (Sind), on the 1st of November next, at 5 p. m.

The capture of a small yearling brown trout in a tributary of the Beas seems to remove the doubt as to whether the fish would spawn in that river, an experiment much criticised.

This month's wheat arrivals in Karachi to the 21st instant exceed 93,000 tons. Exporters estimate that there are still between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of the present year's crop available for export between this month and April next.

From yesterday a radio telegraph office at Karachi was opened for exchange paid telegrams with ships at sea according to rates on page six, Telegraph guide. Working hours:—ordinary days 10 to 6; Sundays and holidays 8-30 to 9-30 and 4-30 to 5-30.

The appeals on behalf of the prisoners in the Tamman dacoity case in the Attock district, in which shops belonging to Hindus were looted in broad daylight, and also the application for an enhancement of the sentences passed on the accused, have been rejected by the Sessions Judge.

During the last few years there has been a marked increase in the number of telephones in Calcutta and there are now over three thousand in case in use city. No better proof could be afforded of the utility of the telephone, both as a means of communication and as a saver of time.

It has been suggested that more seaside resorts should be opened in Bengal. There are many places on the Bay which have all the advantages of climate easy access by steamer and good accommodation amidst healthy surroundings, but enterprise is wanting.

With regard to the statement that the finances of Behar and Orissa are causing anxiety the "Pioneer" learns that far from there being a deficit of sixty lakhs as stated it is practically certain that the closing balance of the year will be larger than was anticipated when the Budget was framed.

The Government of Madras have ruled that all Law Officers, other than the Advocate General, should in future be compulsorily retired when they are 60 years of age, the rule to be applicable only to future incumbents. The Government have, at the same time, retained the power to terminate the employment of any Law Officer at any time on giving him the usual notice.

According to the Sanitary Commissioner's report, during the year 1911-12 there were 6,134 deaths from small-pox in Eastern Bengal, the death-rate (8) being highest in Mymensingh. This district showed an even worse record in the previous year when the rate was 98. A high ratio is also reported from Dacca (35) while in other district it varied from 14 to 01 the lowest being in Malda and Rangpur.

So successful have the efforts of the ryots in extermination of this noxious pest proved in the environs of Ponampet, that the whole aspect of the country side has been changed, and so highly are the benefits of the reclamation of the land appreciated, that several landholders have fenced in their lands with barbed wire and are turning them into pastures for their cattle. In one case the reclaimed land was planted up with a large number of orange trees.

Some idea of the business done by the cotton gambling booths in Calcutta may be gathered from the fact that the vast majority of them are now fitted with telephones. The telephone serves a double purpose. First, it enables the proprietors of the various booths to telephone to the headquarters at Barra Bazar and ascertain what the current odds are as well as what is the winning number for the day, and, second, it affords an opportunity to patrons who are unable to visit the shops to find out the odds offered on the several figures and to book their bets accordingly.

In reply to a letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, forwarding a copy of the letter it has addressed to the Government of the United Provinces, and asking whether the Madras Chamber is prepared to support its proposal that the Government of India should issue powers to grant concessions for the construction and working of aerial ropeways, and to exercise adequate control for the safe-guarding of life and property, the Madras Chamber of Commerce has informed the Upper India Chamber that it is prepared to support its proposal if necessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Indian Factory Inspectors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your corresnopdent, "A Girniwalla," writing in your issue of 28th June last about the manning of our cotton mills, casually gave the following roughly computed proportion of European and Native managers and assistants employed in Indian cotton mills, viz., 325 of the former and 1,020 of the latter. I think a far more reliable estimate would be as follows viz., taking all the factories and not cotto mills only in India, the total number of managers come to about 2,430 of whom 430, or nearly 22 per cent. are Europeans and the remainder, 2,000, or 78 per cent., Indians. Two assistants to every manager is in general common to many factories in this country. The above proportion would thus work out 1,060 Europeans and 3,791 Natives, or in all say 1,499 Europeans and 5,791 Indians.

These figures, I beg leave to submit, have an important bearing on the question asked in Parliament by Mr. Albert Smith, as to "how many Indians it was proposed to appoint to the additional posts of factory inspectors in India," under the New Factory Act, to which the answer had been returned "that the appointments rested with the local Governments, and that the great majority of managers and assistants in the Indian factories being Europeans, it was inevitable that the Inspectors would be mainly, if not wholly, chosen from Europeans." From the above figures it will be seen that the fact is exactly the reverse and that it is the Indian managers and assistants who form the great majority, and thus there is a chance here for a few Indians to fill these posts—men who by language, knowledge of machinery, and intimate acquaintance with factory life and with mill officers and operatives, can render valuable assistance to the European inspectors coming out and who have yet to learn the languages of the country and to gain local experience in Indian factories. If sufficient inducements are held out, it should not, I submit, be difficult to secure the services of a few Indian experts for these responsible additional appointments if Government could kindly see their way to give the Indians a trial. Our thanks are, meanwhile, due to Messrs. Snowdown and Smith for suggesting in Parliament the advisability of associating Indians with the working of the new Act with its much wider scope in the interests of voiceless factory operatives in India.—Yours, etc.

S. K. BOLE,
Secretary, Bombay Workmen's Association.
24th October.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HEATHER MOON, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, (Methuen).—Once aboard the motor, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson may be trusted to whirl us to ever new delights. This time they take us to Scotland, with Gretna Green for a romantic centre. "The heather moon sounds sweeter than the honeymoon," says the heroine, and she is told in reply that it is the sweetest moon of the year. The sport hero demurs, but the girl is keen for the fun. Old-world costumes are hastily donned, and the scene, mock marriage and all, is rehearsed in full. The little play has a serious consequence and one that makes for happiness in the end. For when sweet Barrie is all but wedded to the wrong man, the right man, taking timely advantage of Scots law, pleads the legality of the mock marriage and defeats his rival. Intricate plot and abundance of human interest score for Mr. and Mrs. Williamson yet another success. And the points of Scots law, even to that subtlety, "Declarator of Marriage," are all right. Here is refreshment, after arid wanderings in problems.

THIRTEEN YEARS OF A BUSY WOMAN'S LIFE, by Mrs. AlecTweedie (John Lane.)—Mrs. Alec Tweedie describes her book, not inaptly, as "a jumble of facts and fancies wherein memory and pen run riot." The facts are mainly autobiogaphical; so are the fancies. Together, with engaging candour, they tell the life-story of a remarkable woman. It is a breezy, joyous story, with an occasional suggestion of sadness in which, however, there are no cavilling regrets. Of course it is egotistical—how can an autobiography be anything else?—but it is saved from being offensive by its womanly frankness and sincerity. Mrs. Tweedie is well known through her books and her contributions to reviews and newspapers as a lady of daring and versatility. Exactly what persuaded her to dare that perilous ride of 25,000 miles through Mexico we never understood, and this book only partly explains the mystery. That it resulted in one of the most entertaining books of travel, and a noteworthy biography a great part of the world knows, for both have been translated into German and Spanish; the fact that the Germans published the Life of General Diaz as the work of a man, not having the courage, as Mrs. Tweedie would say, to acknowledge it as to work of a woman, is a tribute to the book and its authoress which she can afford to take in jesting humour. In this volume of reminiscences she has less to say of her travels and her books than of the circumstances in which she came to undertake them—and this is a brave story. For the rest, the reader is introduced, so to speak, to a many-mirrored drawing-room in which there move and chat some of the smartest Society of the day, and to many a sparkling dinner-party, rippling with anecdote and repartee. An eminently readable book, through which there runs a purpose higher than mere chit-chat and frivolity. For Mrs. Tweedie has tasted of the bitters of adversity. The daughter of a famous London physician, she tells us that her life until some years after her marriage was as gay and enjoyable as the day was long. Soon afterwards a great sorrow fell across her path. Her husband died, leaving her with two children, only slightly provided for. Her whole life seemed changed. She let her beautiful home and determined to write for a living. This was thirteen years ago, and as the title of her book suggests, she relates in it what has happened in the interval, and how she is back again in the old home, able to entertain there her interesting circle of friends, who, without boasting include ambassadors, authors, artists, actresses, actors, and occasional millionaires. The serious purpose of the book, to which Mrs. Tweedie alludes indirectly again and again, is to warn parents of the folly of allowing their daughters to grow up and marry unprovided for. In her own case, ability and determination turned aside or overcame obstacles which seem terrible even as she looks back upon them; in less fortunate circumstances others might have succumbed to disappointment and poverty. Mrs. Tweedie is anxious to prevent calamities of this kind. Hence her warnings. Another serious purpose which seems to be always at the back of Mrs. Tweedie's mind is to convince men that they are not such superior beings as some of them are apt to suppose. Women also are clever, and resourceful, and necessary, and, she remarks, "Men must really cease to think women find fun in ordering cabbages." Again, "It is the woman who makes the home. It is the woman who is the pivot of life. Most men are like great big children, and have to be mothered to the end of time." Not only so, but men are such helpless muddlers. How often in these crowded thirteen years, has Mrs. Tweedie—this, of course, is a parable—had to leave her work and rush down to the kitchen to show a workman exactly what was wrong with the bell? She believes in Clubs for women, as well as for men, and here we get a delightfully womanly answer: "It is so heavenly to get away from an ordinary dinner. It is really a holiday to have a chop or a sole that one has not ordered hours beforehand." From this to downright, severe domestic economy is perhaps a long step, but Mrs. Tweedie takes it boldly: It is the duty of every married man to go carefully into his income, see exactly how much he has, and after putting by a certain proportion for the rainy day, decide how much he has to spend. Having decided that, the best thing he can possibly do is to divide his income in half. The first half let him keep for himself: he can pay the rent, taxes, the children's school bills, pay for the family outings, the wine bill, the doctor and druggist, cloth himself, and have enough for his personal expenses, and pay all outside things, such as gardeners and chauffeurs. The other half of his income he should hand over to his wife. She can keep the house, feed the family, pay the servants, and the thousand-and-one little things that are

NERVES IN DISORDER.

When that distinguished London physician, Dr A. T. Schofield, wrote his remarkable book bearing this title, it attracted much attention, for it deals with a subject of supreme importance.

Everybody knows that nervous disorders are increasing. Lucky are they who do not pay the price of diminished nerve force by suffering from such symptoms as loss of sleep, loss of memory, disordered digestion, depression of spirits, constant lassitude and easily induced fatigue.

The suffering induced by these and other symptoms of "nerves in disorder" is very great, and may end in that serious condition known as neurasthenia. Drugs alone will not cure such sufferers. They must be treated by special means in which, as a physician writes in "The Medical Press and Circular," "good food, travel, exercise, pure air, and sea-bathing play a conspicuous part."

The most important of these is food. As Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written, "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities.

"This fact applies with particular force when the bodily resources are weakened from previous attacks of illness and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals.

HOW TO CURE NERVES IN DISORDER.

"Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen.

"The debilitated nervous tissues, he continues "take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water. It imposes no strain whatever on the digestive and assimilative powers already weakened from one cause or another."

The result of using Sanatogen, whose value has been attested by nearly sixteen thousand doctors, including ten physicians to European crowned heads, is that the nervous symptoms gradually disappear, sleep returns the memory is restored, the digestion becomes good and the sufferer becomes perfectly well and strong.

Many distinguished people have testified to the remarkable effects they have obtained from Sanatogen.

Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished philanthropist, writes: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous system has been entirely undermined and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

The physician to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, and in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced Sanatogen is a valuable food tonic to restore lost strength."

Write to A. Wulfing and Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of Living," by the distinguished medical writer. Dr. Andrew Wilson. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

No more striking testimony to Sanatogen's power can be desired than the following from the well-known medical journal, "The General Practitioner:—"The variety of conditions of ill-health in which Sanatogen has proved efficacious is, in itself, an indication of the value of this preparation."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1912.

251. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after parade on Saturday 26th instant up to 9 p.m.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements on or before this date.

255. Parades—Parades for the week ending 27th October, 1912:—

Saturday 26th at 4-30 p m sharp Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

Saturday 26th at 6 p m E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Forage Caps.

256 Musketry—Sunday, 27th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba.

(3d.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant Rendezvous at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers, &c.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

3. The next shoot of the Corps shooting club at Colaba will be on Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant from 4 p.m. It is proposed to wind up with an Inter-Troop competition of team of 4, the competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, distance advancing from 400 to 150 yards at double by 50 yards stages. Object, falling plates.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of November next.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergt-Major, Headquarters, Council Road, or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

(3d.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col., B. V. R, for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1912.

655. Parades.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on the Maidan behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to-day Friday the 25th instant at 6-30 p. m.

656. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

657.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

658.—Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and accts. early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

659.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's Competition on Saturday the 26th inst, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

660. Transfers—No 3585 Sergt J DCunha is transferred from "F" to Reserve Company.

The Bo E S and T Section of "C" Company is transferred to "F" Company.

(3d.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DASARA DURBAR AT SURAT.

Address by the Collector and Distribution.

A YEAR'S REVIEW.

The Collector and Political Agent at Surat, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., held his annual Dasara Durbar on the 21st instant, in the Nagincband Hall. The occasion was more than usually interesting on account of the distribution of medals, and sanads to recipient of Coronation Honours, and the presentation of rewards (by Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash) to two labourers who risked and nearly lost their lives in attempting to save two comrades from death in an accident at the Distillery. Turbans and shawls were also presented to village officers.

The Collector delivered the following address to the Darbaris:—

It is a pleasure to greet you here again on this occasion of the Dassara Darbar. It is now three years since I first came to Surat and we do not therefore meet as strangers. Looking back over the year since last Dassara, perhaps the best we can say of the season that has passed is that it was not so bad as at one time we expected. The very heavy exports of grass and fodder of all kinds at fabulous prices compensated most of the landholders for the shortage in other crops. The growth of Co-operative Credit and grants of tagavi wherever it was asked for, helped to lighten the burden. Suspensions and remissions of the Land Revenue were granted promptly, and I believe liberally, and the balance which remained for collection was collected almost to the last pie. I can stand before you here to-day and claim that nowhere was the revenue exacted with harshness or oppression. No one was in need of work that could not be found, and no distress existed which needed relief. The concession freights for fodder no doubt did much to create the large export and put a severe strain on the Railway Company.

The complaint of shortage of wagons was raised here also. I fear some losses had to be endured on account of the impossibility of meeting contracts and of getting goods despatched when the market was favourable. Still the B. B. and C. I. Railway did much to meet the difficulty and can hardly be expected to look up capital in providing so great a stock of wagons as would meet such an emergency, would have to remain idle and rusting during nine years out of ten.

The public health was not very good. Small-pox and cholera have been present in the city as well as in the Mofussil and we all suffered, myself included, from the bad state of the water supply which was invaded by tidal salt water. I do not think it is realised what heavy losses you suffer from preventible sickness. Yet I believe few here would deny that every individual in the City loses several rupees a year through some kind of sickness; and since a great deal of that sickness is preventible, it is worth paying one or two rupees a year, every one of you, to provide better sanitary conditions. At anything like the estimated cost, the sewerage scheme which has been drawn up is cheap. But I am greatly concerned at the delay and even reluctance, in some instances, on the part of the Municipality to deal with these matters in a progressive spirit. Deliberation and caution is no doubt necessary; but can we always be sure that the longer the deliberation the greater the wisdom of the decision? If we could be sure of it, then I should certainly congratulate you on enjoying the very wisest municipal administration that a City could have. But if in the morning we deliberate too long what to have for breakfast, the night will come before we get it. I look to the pressure of public opinion to overcome this inertia of deliberation and to insist on the proper drainage and sanitation of this important and historic City, together with the necessary payment for the services rendered.

PUBLIC OBLIGATIONS.

In this Darbar I am addressing the greater number of those who in this district create and away public opinion just as the subsoil of your fields receives its water seed and manure from the upper surface, so the mass of the people must drive their opinions, morals and religion from the stratum which is at the top, which you represent. You cannot fold your hands and say "We are respectable and enlightened people: We are not responsible for the masses below us." You are responsible: and I would ask you to realise that you have upon you a great obligation to stimulate and direct public opinion in every direction you know to be good and right.

I would particularly ask your help in one direction. It is a constant complaint that the work of the subordinate Police is badly done: that the sympathies of the lower classes are with the offender and not with the law: and that there is much crime and law-breaking which never comes to light. It is not just to blame the Police if they fail to detect when they are not informed; or if they prove corrupt when it is expected of them; it is not just to blame the Courts if they do no justice, when the truth is not told them.

The moral character of the Police will be just what the general moral tone of the populace makes it. It is to the leaders of public opinion we are entitled to look for help. If you here in this hall do not actively help to improve public morality no improvement is likely. You must realise more fully that you are all members one of another. That society is a corporation and injury or disease cannot exist in any part without ultimately affecting the whole body. When you know that offences against the law are being committed or that the truth is being concealed from the Courts or from the Police, or perverted by corruption, do not fold your hands and any "I am not concerned in this." You are concerned: the law breaker, the perjurer, the corrupt officer who to-day are injuring some stranger to-morrow will be injuring your friend and the next day yourself. I want you to create a more active and healthy atmosphere of opinion in this respect. You know that the highest claim on your allegiance, the brightest quality of the British Administration is its entirely sincere desire to do justice to all. But Justice cannot be done among a people who do not actively desire it. Let me now invite you to accompany me upon an excursion back into history I want to concentrate your attention on the year 1612, 300 years ago. In 1612 Surat was quite a young city: there were people living in it who had been born before it existed. The Castle was the oldest building and was perhaps about 70 years old: not quite as you see it now, but without the upper buildings and the curtain-wall and gate in front; and surrounded by a deep ditch. The Majid of Khudawand Khan, who came from Rander to build it, is still here. There was no bridge, no made roads, no railway: the inhabited past of the city was probably only Gopipura and there was no city wall. Rander had been the trial, capital of the Mahomedan Kings of Gujrat. Perhaps it was fear of invasion from the north which led to the foundation of a new fortress on the South bank of the river. But not long after Surat was founded, Rander was taken by Akber, the second Mogal Emperor and with it Surat also passed under a new foreign rule. It was the most southerly outpost of that empire and its chief western port. The city was governed by a Military and Criminal Governor called the "Nawab" and a Civil Judge and Revenue Collector, called the 'Bakshi'. The Mogal garrison were foreigners and strangers. The country to the south and east was not conquered and probably the sights and sound of war were never wanting in the immediate neighbourhood. Delhi was a long way off: even an urgent order would take a fortnight on the road when it arrived the local officers could obey it or treat it as a forgery or a mistake, just as they pleased. The administration was certainly summary. There were no courts of appeal and no applications to a High Court for transfer. I will tell you two tales of the period, and you shall judge.

IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS."

One of the early Nawabs used to have his prisoners brought before him in chains: and while he heard the accusation and evidence he chewed his pan-supari. When he had made up his mind he both stopped the case and pronounced sentence by the one simple operation of squirting the juice of the betel-nut he had chewed over the prisoner: the rule was that the prisoner must, then be removed and executed before the juice got dry.

Once in the Castle just near us the Nawab held a Darbar: He was a Mogal Governor sent from Delhi not of the family of Nawabs who were Governors up to 1,800. He had several Europeans present and he sent for a 'Nach' party to entertain the Darbar but the ladies did not come so some soldiers were sent to fetch them and when brought in to explain their lateness or absence they pleaded that last time they had been very poorly paid. 'Then' said the Nawab "you shall provide us with another entertainment: and he had the whole company beheaded there in the Darbar as a warning to 'nach' girls in future not to expect too much.

On land no doubt the Mogal conquerors who had been established in Surat nearly 20 years consider themselves secure. But on sea the Portuguese had been Masters for about 130 years. They had fought against the Arabs of the Persian Gulf and had beaten them off: and dominated the whole coast from Ceylon to Cambay and even farther. The English had been busy with North and South America and the Spaniards in the West. But after the destruction of the naval power of Spain in 1588, they began to pay attention to the lucrative trade Portugal was carrying on which India. The King of Portugal at that time styled himself 'Emperor of India': and the Pope and decreed that India belonged to Portugal. So you see that India had a land-emperor at Delhi, and a sea-emperor at Lisbon. But England in the Elizabethan days had little regard for Papal decrees or for Portugal. The first English ships ventured out to India in 1,600: but it was not till 1611 that the Portuguese saw that serious competition was intended. In 1611 when some English ships approached the Tapti, they ordered off by the Portuguese, who were 'Admirals of the Great Mogal.' In those days if you were appointed Colonel of a Cavalry Regiment, you were expected to provide the cavalry yourself: and if you were appointed Admiral, you had provide the fleet. The Mogals never had a fleet but they did appoint admirals. In return for the privilege of trading at reduced customs rates, the Portuguese would help to collect dues from others and drive off pirates and intruders. But the East India Company did not acquiesce in the situation and had not much opinion of the Portuguese sea power. About the Dasara of 1612. Captain Thomas Best commanding the 'Red Dragon' and a smaller ship the 'Hosiander' anchored at Suvali.

A CHRISTMAS VICTORY.

The Portuguese soon heard of it and sent from Diu four ships of war mounting 120 guns and a number of smaller craft to destroy these impertinent interlopers. But Capt. Best was not going to be easily destroyed. When the Portuguese fleet arrived, he skillfully and boldly out manœuvred then in the shallows at the mouth of the river. After fighting then for three days continously he drove them off with great loss. The battle only paused when night or the low tides made it impossible to move about in the shallow water. The Portuguese went back to Diu to repair and reinforce and returned more determined than ever; the battle went on till December 24th when finally on Christmas Eve by his undaunted bravery and skill Capt. Best beat off the whole Portuguese fleet with his two vessels and broke the naval power of Portugal in Eastern water. There were of course more frights to come, but from that day forward England has always held the mastery of the Eastern seas. It was a grand 'tamasha' for Surat. The whole Mogal garrison gathered on the shore at Suvaly and watched. They must have felt entirely secure that it could not matter to them, the new conquerors of Rander and Surat, which of these two foreigners won on the water; what harm could it do to them? Not even the English or the Portuguese realised that they were fighting for the Empire of India; they thought it was a fight for the right to buy pepper at 6 annas a seer and sell it in London or Lisbon at 3 or 4 rupees a seer. When best gained the final victory, with all the Mogals as his gallery, he had no difficulty in getting the appointment of 'Admiral of the fleet of the Great Mogal' and the fire-English factory was founded by him at Surat in 1612. For 150 years after the E. I. Company was constantly impressing on its servants that they must abstain from territorial intrigue or acquisition. They did not understand that they had won the key and would be bound some day to apply it to the lock. The sea commands all central and southern India and he who commands the sea has in his hands the key with which he can at any time proceed to the conquest of the continent.

I have taken up your time to make this little excursion into History to celebrate the Tercentenary of the first act in the foundation of the British Empire in India, laid by Capt. Best off Swally in November 1612 and the first notable fact in the history of this city.

MEMORIAL TO DR. SHILLIDY.

At the close of the Darbar the Collector went to the Andrews library and in the invitation of the District Judge Mr. Motiram S. Advani Bo. C. S., unveiled the portrait presented by subscription to the library as a memorial of the Rev. Dr. J. Shillidy. In unveiling the portrait Mr. Anderson remarked that Dr. Shillidy had spent 38 years in India, of which 22 had been passed in Surat. Though he trusted his connexion with Surat would not end for many years, it was a great satisfaction to his friends and admirers that this portrait had been secured as a permanent memorial of his work. One of his most valuable achievements had been the directing of the generosity of R. B. Nagindband Jhaverchand into the channel which had furnished Surat with the Hall and library in which the portrait most appropriately hung. Coming among us with a missionary object Dr. Shillidy had nevertheless with his fine tact and discretion entirely disarmed all suspicion or hospitality. He was regarded as a friend and trusted as a publicent by all section of the community. His labours for the cause of Education in Surat City had been entirely Catholic and disinterested. His life had been a shining example, a living sermon of that Christian religion to the propagation of which he had deserted his life.

Mr. Thakerran K. Vakil returned thanks seconded by K. B. Bahmonji E. Modi.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Oct. 24.)

Mr. S. N. Phatack, First Grade Veterinary Assistant, Satara, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 1st November 1912. Mr. T. R. Khaladkar, Fourth Grade Veterinary Assistant Karad, is to take charge of the Satara Veterinary Dispensary during Mr. Phatak's absence. Mr. Baboo Hoolas, a man from the Army Remount Department, lately transferred to Civil Veterinary Department, is to relieve Mr. Khaladkar at Karad.

Privilege leave for forty-five days from 1st November to 15th December 1912 is granted to Mr. H. B. Shirsathe, Second Grade Veterinary Assistant, Baramati, Shaik Banumia, a man from Army Remount Department, lately transferred to Civil Veterinary Department, is to hold charge of the Barsmati Dispensary during Mr. Shirsathe's absence.

Messrs. Ramchandra Bapuji Khare, Lt. C. E., and Vinayak Mahadeo Limaye, L. C. E., Overseers, Third Grade, transferred by Government to the Central Division, are posted to the London District of the Nira Right Bank Canal.

Mr. Habib Abdul Rehman El Edrus, Excise Inspector, on special duty, Surat District, on Rs. 225, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 5th instant.

The appointment of Mr. Atmaram Parashram Jog as a Village Munsif at Havanur in the Karajgi Taluka of the Dharwar District, made by Government Notification No 3058, dated the 9th June 1908, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Bhat is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Wai in the Satara District for a period of five years vice Mr. Keshav Vasudev Kaandikar, resigned.

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PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 4th Oct, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 4th Oct 1912.	For week ending 4th Oct. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 4th Oct. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	26	629	22	595
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	30	630	23	613
Vessels transported	12	436	18	398
Vessels attended to	2	57	1	39
Vessels warped	2	49	1	24

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The puppet spirit that dominates Mr. Granville Barker's thrilling production of The Winter's Tale makes it hard for the actors to rise above the level of the picturesque we wrote the critic of Home contemporary in mail week. In some of the scenes where Mr. Barker gives his human beings a chance of being human—notably, in the last—the effect is deeply moving, for he has gathered a fine company about him. But in others, where Leontes becomes a crown with a king under it, or Mamillius a toy with a boy behind it, acting stands in grave danger of deteriorating into a series of appropriate attitudes. From the picture-book standpoint, nothing could be more delightful than the four lords of the trial scene in their sugar-loaf hats, snapshotted and fixed in momentary postures of horror at Leontes' blasphemy. But decorative acting should be reserved for decorative plays—plays the author desires his audiences to be at rather than in. And Shakespeare never approached his serious passages from this point of view. Undoubtedly, the most vivid performance is the Time of Mr. Herbert Hewetson. Made up like some bizarre figure out of the comedia del' arte, importing an atmosphere more cognate to the embellishment of a masquerade than the simplicity of a chorus, he delivers his lines with a rare quality of intelligence his sense of rhythm and especially of inflection being without flaw. It is Barker's or Reinhardt's, Time rather than Shakespeare's; but Shakespeare apart, nothing could be more completely satisfying to the æsthetic sense. Another fine little performance is the Servant of Mr. Eric Lugg. Here again Mr. Barker does not give you Shakespeare, who, saw a lusty Stratford yokel, but a slave out of Greek comedy, a Xanthias from The Frogs.

In another costume and another make-up Mr. Lugg would have Shakespeare's Servant to the life; one day he must play a Dromio. Another actor with an instinct for Shakespeare is Mr. Dennis Neilson Terry, who, having already done very well with the difficult parts of Silvius and Sebastian, is now doing still better with Florizel—a royal boy, full of impulsive spirits and affection. He, too, has mastered the art of delivering blank verse; and I wish he could impart some of his respect for this medium to Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, who drops Perdita's lovely language all over the stage with heart-breaking unconcern. Really, has she considered the part, except as a vehicle for being fetching! It is painful to see Perdita, to whom flowers were the soul of the world, snatching nosegays and then tossing them carelessly away on to the ground for anyone to trample on at will. Nor does she begin to suggest her royal descent. At her ease among the chawbacons, she appears singularly out of her element when she gets to Court. Mr. Ainley's young Leyntes, often taken to rapidly to be followed with ease, is in the right key till he gets on the picture-book crown and robes of the trial scene, when he becomes a ranting marionette, as objective as the Russian ballet. But his old Leontes, full of a saint-like sorrow, is entirely beautiful; and he has one moment of great acting in the recognition scene that keeps you over. Miss McCarthy's Mermione well trained but lacking in heart and limited in conception, is pleasant but never notable. Master Eric Rae's Mamillius and Mr. Stanley Drewitt's Camillo are both good as a set-off to which we have Mr. H. O. Nicholson and Mr. Leon Quartermaine, very stodgy as the old Shepherd and the Clown. Mr. Athur Whitby's Autolycus is humorous in his aping of the great lord, but never smacks of the open road. This is any old scoundrel. Finally, a word of sincere thanks to Mr. Nigel Playfair for the extraordinary humour of his florid and obese Steward.

If fastness and fariousness were the essence of fun, The little Cafe would provide a sufficiency of amusement. Unfortunately, they are but an occasional ancillary to it, and, left to their own devices (as in M. Tristan Bernard's farce), inevitably develop into tomfoolery. Wherefore, I laughed only twice in the Playhouse on Saturday, and both times at Mr. Cyril Maude rather than at his part. Tomfoolery may be excellent sport for the tomfoolers, but it is a poor kind of game to watch. A waiter pouring hot coffee over the head of an unsuspecting customer does not titillate my sense of humour—though doubtless I would perform such acts with unction had I the courage of my baser passions. Again, the greater part of forty-five characters making whirlwind exits through two pairs of folding doors that swing to with a rattling going-going-gone, soon begins to pall, though there must be a certain satisfaction in the actual operation. And so The Little Cafe is a good enough play for the actors, but for the audience rather irritation than pleasure.

The plot centres round a Continental Kipps. His name is Albert, and he is a waiter (whence a plethora of puns about unattended customers being the "waiters," &c.), and he comes into 800,000 francs. But his employer gets first news of the legacy, and inveigles Albert into signing a twenty-years' service contract, with a forfeit of 200,000 francs should either party break faith. When Albert finds he has been tricked, he refuses to leave, and spend all his days in the Little Cafe playing ducks and drakes with the drinks, his employer (whose daughter Albert adores) being no more able to dismiss him than he is willing to leave. His evenings (Act. II.) he spends in a kind of musical-comedy girlery, mainly frequented by coloured shoes and stockings with ladies on top of them. In the midst of a heated altercation between an old flame (who turns up at regular intervals to demand marriage) and a new one, Albert is suddenly arrested, apparently because "nobody knows how he spends his days. Which brings down the curtain. This little knot is simply untied at the outset of Act III., when someone comes on with the information that "they let him go." The obstacle of the old flame is also removed by a mysterious muffled customer who enters to say, "I'm looking for someone I lost years ago." And finally Albert pairs off with the cafe-keeper's daughter. Mr. Maude works desperately to make all this go, but, being human, does not succeed. Mr. Glenny and Miss Maidei Hope are duly absurd, but with no return for it. Miss Coburn is quiet and pretty. As for Mr. Bibby, how he must wish he were back again in Miss Horniman's Repertory Company!

There were several novelties at Queen's Hall last week which deserve more than passing mention. The most important, in volume as well as in other respects, was Mr. Frank Bridge's Suite, The Sea. It is a bold title, it has been said, for he who would tell us all about the sea within the four corners of a Suite is attempting a feat compared to which getting a quart into a pint pot is the merest child's play; but this seems an irrelevant kind of criticism, and if it is carried to its logical conclusion we should object to the "Spring Song" in "Die Walcure" and the Pastoral Symphony, because they "do not exhaust their subjects." In this particular case the criticism is specially to be deprecated because, if anything, the Suite suffers from an attempt to say too much. It is, none the less, among the best of recent British works by a younger man. Though there is a good deal of Strauss in it, it seems to give proof of a genuinely original sense of tone-colour, not so much because it has so many new effects, but because it uses the old ones in a way which seems to be right—just as a man who would write a really great quartette for four voices would tell us more about vocal effect than one who tries experiments by trying to make his bass sing presistently above the line and his soprano below it, which, of course, would be much newer. The two middle movements of the Suite—the scherzo, which is inspired by the foam and spray dancing in the sunlight, and the slow movement, which depicts the sea at rest beneath a silvery moon—are far the best. The final storm scene is not on the same level of inspiration. Mr. Benjamin Dale's Concert-Piece for Organ—composed ten years ago—is vigorous and well written, and Mr. Roger Quilter's Suite from the Fairy Play, Where the Rainbow Ends—which achieved a tremendous success with the public—is dainty and fanciful, but moves along not unfamiliar lines. A word of special praise is due to Miss Dorothy De Vin, a young violinist of whom we ought to have heard more than we have done. In the absence of Sir Henry Wood at the Birmingham Festival, Dr. Georg Henschel will conduct the Promenade Concerts this week.

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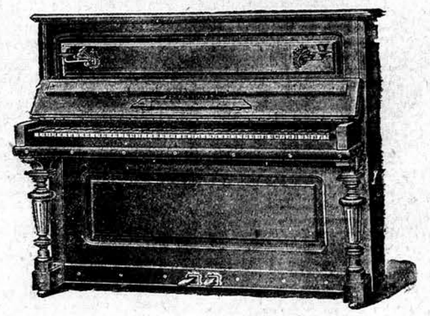

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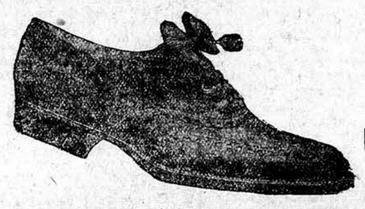

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